INSURANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

VOL. XVIII NO. 36— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

TRAINS ARRIVE LATE & ALMOST EMPTY.

No Improvement In Strike Situation.

STAFF UNION HOLDS THE KEY.

Recruitment Of New Men Does Not Tell.

TRUTH ABOUT RESUMPTION OF WORK AT BHUSAWAL.

The strike of the G.I.P. Railwaymen saw no improvement on Monday. Energetic efforts were made by the Railway authorities to recruit new men, but this had no demoralising effect on the strikers who swore to remain firm as ever. There was a general impression in railway official circle, that if the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union had joined the strikers, the situation would have been more telling, and in that case, the Agent would have been forced to sue for peace.

As it is, the strike has played havoc on the railway administration during the last seven days and the financial loss to the railway company could be well imagined. The strikers are reinforcing their picketing force every day with the result that more workmen are coming out to join the strikers thus dislocating the traffic almost on all the branches of the railway.

NEW RECRUITS.

On Monday a large number of men recruited at Victoria Terminus Station, but these men being entirely new, it is doubtful if they would be in any way useful to their employers. The up-country trains arrive invariably late and almost empty, and at this rate, if the strike is prolonged, the loss to the company would be enormous When the Poona Mail arrived on Monday morning, there was no passenger seen therein and the only goods it carried was a few postal parcels and about a dozen baskets of strawberry.

The strikers held a meeting in the spacious compound opposite the K. E. M. Hospital and on Monday morning where they resolved to stand firm till all their demands were acceded.

R. I. M. MEN'S PROTEST.

Against Victimisation.

At a meeting of R.I.M. Men, held on Saturday last, Mr. Ginwalla presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the R.I.M. Dock Workers Union strongly protests against the new policy of victimisation of Union workers after the one day's protest strike of February 1 and warns the authorities that unless the said policy is immediately discontinued and all the men so wrongfully discharged without even a month's notice reinstated immediately, the men are likely to go on a General Strike.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

2. This meeting demands that unless the following reasonable demands of the men already submitted by the Union are granted by the R.I.M. authorities by the March 1930, they will go on a General Strike.

(a) Recognition of the Union, (b) Permanent Service (c) Gratuity, (d) Provident Fund, (e) One month's leave with pay during the year, (f) Graded scale of pay, (g) discontinuance of the Palli System, (h) No victimisation of Union Workers, (i) Reinstatement of all workmen wrongfully discharged, (j) Two day's pay of 19 men wrongfully suspended, (k) Minimum wage of Rs. 30/- per month.

3. Resolved that in order to make preparations for the impending General Strike on 8th March next all workers are requested to pay to the strike fund according to the scale fixed.

STRIKERS BEING "REPLACED."

—:o:—

Ejection Of Men From Rly. Quarters.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The following press-note is issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agnet's Office at 13.30 hours to-day:—

"Suburban and main line passenger service was maintained. The main line trains from the North-east are arriving on an average of about 1 1/2 hours late; South-east trains to time. Goods traffic movements are improving. Four goods trains were worked from Bombay yesterday and four into Bombay.

On the Bhusaval Division, the situation is normal, all staff having resumed. At Nagpur half the number of strikers have been replaced.

POSITION NORMAL.

On the Jubbulpore Division the position is entirely normal.

The Jhansi Division wired that at 10.10 hours on the 9th instant the number of strikers at Jhansi, Bina, Bhopal and Muttra had increased, and that there were strikes at certain roadside stations. To-day, at 10 hours, Jhansi reports the position much improved. Continuing to work normal traffic. Not much change in the number of strikers, but replacements proceeding."

There seems to be some misapprehension about the position of strikers who did not return to duty before noon on Saturday last. Many of the places of those belonging to the Public Utility Services have already been permanently filled, and the filling of the remainder is continuing. Those strikers whose posts have not been filled may be permitted to rejoin on the understanding that their being put back on duty does not condone their offence of being absent without leave, and their cases will be considered later.

Measures are in hand to obtain possession of railway quarters occupied by replaced strikers.

It is not to be expected that the replacement of all strikers can be immediately effected, but the process is proceeding vigorously.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT BHUSAWAL RESUMPTION

—:o:—

"BUNGLING OF UNION OFFICIAL."

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, General Secretary, B. N. Railway Labour Union, wires from Nagpur under date February 10:—

"I, along with three co-officials of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, travelled by 29-Down which left Bombay on the 8th instant, at 23-00 hours at Victoria Terminus. Anglo-Indians were handling parcels and the blacklegs up to Kalyan were mostly from this class. At other stations the temporary staff containing Indians as well, were posted; but al-

(Continued on Page 7.)

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

NO REDUCTION CONTEMPLATED.

"Sufficient To Keep Peace & Order."

LONDON, Feb 10.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Benn said that apart from small fluctuations due to the seasonal movements no change in the number of British troops in India had recently been made, or was at present contemplated.

Mr. Smithers asked if Mr. Benn wa satisfied that the present British troops in India were sufficient to keep peace and order owing to recent political disturbances. Mr. Been replied: "Of course. In all these matters we act on advice. I am content that the advice is good."

"PROPAGANDA BY AGENTS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

Questioned if propaganda by the agents of the Third International in India had ceased since the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviets, Mr. Benn replied that no breach of the undertaking regarding propaganda had been reported by the Government of India.—Reuter.

DIE-HARD PRESS CANARDS EXPOSED.

—:o:—

Truth About Soviet Prosecutions.

LONDON, Feb. 9

The agitation that is being carried on by a section of the British press with regard to anti-religious movement in Russia has elicited a reply from a high official of the Soviet which has been transmitted by Reuter's Moscow correspondent.

The official declared that the "Russian counter-Revolutionary priests abroad have evidently worked hard at exhuming the atrocity stories from the war archives, hoping to terrify the British public," but he believed that the latter were too wise to accept "such trite stuff." He described the reports as "incredible tales. The official admitted that in view of the oppression by the Church under Tsar, the supporters of the Soviet disliked religion but they fought it by education and propaganda, not by methods of mediaeval Inquisition.—Reuter.

Dr Ziauddin Ahmed has been elected to the Legislative Assembly unopposed.—A. P.

Much sorrow felt by Jains at the death which took place at Lonavla of Shrimati Maganben, J.P., widow of Seth Nemchand Khimchand, and daughter of Seth Manekchand Hirachand Zaveri, founder of many educational religious institutions and boarding houses for Jains.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. AGA KHAN.

—:o:—

NOT MAINTAINABLE

Karachi Court's Judgment.

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The Suit brought against His Highness the Aga Khan and the Council of the Shia Imami Ismaili community briught by six Khojas contending that the properties in the hands of His Highness in Karachi were subject to Public and Religious Charitable Trust was to-day dismissed by the Additional Judicial Commissioner who held that the suit was not maintainable as the Collector of Karachi had refused to grant sanction for instituting such a suit under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for His Highness the Aga Khan.

AFGHAN ARRESTS IN PESHAWAR.

Demand For Good Treatment.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 10.

A public meeting was held at Kauseria Hall last evening under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee and a resolution passed demanding that the Government should immediately issue a communique (since issued) stating the reasons for the arrest of Sardar Aminullah Jan and Abdul Hakim Khan and urging Government to treat them according to their position and status. An amendment was moved to delete the name of Abdul Hakim Khan.

After several speeches admiring Abdul Hakim Khan for the stand taken up by him and commending his action in adhering faithfully to his old master Amanullah Khan the amendment was put to vote and rejected by an overwhelming majority.

It is understood that both the arrested persons are lodged in the European Ward.—A. P.

AEROPLANE CATCHES FIRE.

—:o:—

2 Killed. Four Injured.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A Goliath aeroplane left Paris, this morning, and came down at Marden in Kent and caught fire. Two passengers have been killed, the pilot has been severely injured and the mechanic, steward and a third passenger have been slightly injured.

The aeroplane is a French machine. A man and woman were burnt to death and four persons were admitted to hospital. The pilot, apparently forced to land, crashed when negotiating snow-covered landing-ground.—Reuter.

ENTERING CRITICAL WEEK.

NAVAL CONFERENCE'S PROGRESS.

A Virtual Compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Naval Conference has entered on a critical week after three weeks of preliminary surveys, which have resulted in a virtual compromise between the two systems of global and category tonnage. Experts, to-day, considered the "special" ships which, it is suggested, should not be included in any scheme of tonnage limitation.

A communique says that the heads of the delegations met and surveyed the present state of work and the future order of business which will include a public plenary session to-morrow to discuss submarines.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND SUSPICIONS.

"Britain Cannot Make Fresh Reductions."

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Rugby.—Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing the 12th London Regiment last night, said:—"Britain's Navy is the principal arm of defence of the British Empire and when we approach future Naval Disarmament Conferences, any further reductions that this country might make will have to be governed entirely by the contribution of military and not naval Powers. I refer more particularly not to their man-power but to their armament on land and in the air. Britain cannot make fresh reductions on set, until we know how far others will meet us by reducing their arms in the air and on land."

GOOD PROGRESS MADE.

The Experts Committee of the Naval Conference met in London yesterday and at the conclusion of their deliberations, the following communique was issued by the United States Delegation: "The Sub-Committee of Experts continued its examination of the table establishing classification of categories to be drawn up for submission to the First Committee. Good progress was made with this work and the Special Sub-Committee will meet again on Monday morning to take up the question of vessels not subject to limitations and special ships such as mine-sweepers, mine-layers, hospital ships and sloops which were referred to it by the First Committee."—B. O. W

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden's Appeal To Nations.

ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN THROUGH PHONE

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Mr. Wakatsuki, chief Japanese delegate to the Naval Conference, spoke to the people of Japan by beam telephone from Dorchester. The speech was re-broadcast all over Japan. Mr. Wakatsuki referred to the difficult problems before the Conference, but remarked that a "Wonderful invention like this which can carry human voice from London to Tokio should inspire us all to redouble our efforts to overcome obstacles hindering the world's progress to peace."

That people of Great Britain were at present spending a thousand sterling every minute for war purposes was mentioned by Mr. Philip Snowden in a similarly broadcast message to the United States and Canada from London.

Mr. Snowden said the Conference had hitherto been progressing satisfactorily. He urged the peoples of the world to "make this generation the glorious inaugurator of the reign of peace."—Reuter.

Major and Mrs. T. M. Carpendale lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday.

Lady Sykes gave away the prizes at the Hard Court Tennis Tournament on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson on Monday.

HIGHER RATIO CAUSE OF INDIA'S RUIN.

Not The Independence Resolution!

GOVERNMENT'S MAD CURRENCY POLICY.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Denunciation

Not only is the rate of interest on the new sterling loan high, but that Government will have to borrow a great deal more, was the opinion which Mr. J. A. Wadia expressed to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." It was all due to the enforcing of the higher ratio, said Mr. Wadia, and investors had lost all confidence.

IGNORANT MILLOWNERS.

The mill industry was suffering, as 20 per cent. more of imports were induced by the ratio, but the millowners seemed to be ignorant of economics. They deserved their commission, it is true, but so also they deserved their misfortunes because they ignored the interests of the agriculturist, who was the foundation of all our wealth.

Q.—Do you consider the rate of interest on the new sterling loan is too high?

A.: Yes, the rate of interest, is too high, but the loan could not have been obtained at a lower rate. Government is constantly selling Treasury Bills which gives the investor about 6-1/2 per cent. per annum; and money is being made artificially dear by large withdrawals. About 22 crores have been withdrawn from circulation. Government cares for nothing else but the stability of exchange at 1s. 6d. which is ruining the country. The loan was unavoidable and they will have to borrow a great deal more! The whole economic condition of the country is being jeopardised by the Government of India's mad currency policy.

MILLS HAVE LOST CREDIT.

Q.: Will it interfere with the borrowings by the mills? Will they have to pay a higher rate for loans which they may be obtaining from the public or the banks?

Mr. Wadia: The mills have lost every credit. Banks are very bad lenders to mills and I have known of cases when 7 per cent. has been paid by mills on liquid assets with a sufficiently large margin as security for the lender, while at the same time the banks were lending money at 1 per cent. and 2 per cent.

RATIO RUINS.

This ratio has ruined the Bombay industry and has affected Ahmedabad as well. As you must have seen from the papers. Ahmedabad mills are already going on short time. I had occasion to examine the accounts of some of the Ahmedabad mills and I found that mills which earned 4 lakhs in 1925 earned only 2 lakhs in 1928. Of course, Bombay earned nothing. She lost heavily owing to the strikes. The workmen also, whose wages come to about 7.36 crores per annum, lost heavily.

MORE FOREIGN GOODS.

But, continued Mr. Wadia, Bombay has been losing since 1925. We have been importing foreign goods to the extent of 20 per cent. more per annum owing to the higher exchange and India must consume these 20 per cent. more goods or produce 20 per cent. less goods to make room for these foreign goods. No other country in the world is managing its finances in a way which penalises the home producer and gives a bounty to the foreigner!

Q.: If our industries are suffering, what about agriculture?

A.: Their losses are enormous and incalculable and run into hundreds of crores. Take for instance our exports which come to about 250 crores per annum. At the rate of 12-1/2 per cent. the agriculturist loses about 30 crores every year. But that is not his only loss. Everything he sells in the country itself he sells at a loss.

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES.

India produces about 60 lakhs bales of cotton per annum, of 40 lakhs of these are exported on which the ryot loses. On the 20 lakhs which he sells to the Indian mills he loses also, since our internal cotton prices rise and fall according to the prices at New York and Liverpool.

Q.: But is it not an advantage for the mills to get their cotton 12-1/2 per cent. cheaper?

A.: Yes. They do get it cheaper, and we get our machinery cheaper, and spare parts and stores cheaper. But in spite of all that we don't make a cent. It is no advantage to the mill industry to see the cultivator ruined.

ROBBING CULTIVATOR.

Q.: Is it not an advantage to the cultivator, who sells his cotton 12-1/2 per cent. cheaper, to get his clothes cheaper?

A.: You first rob him and then tell him that he can recoup his loss by buying his clothes cheap I call that putting the cart before the horse and that is what our Government has done and that is why the Government financial cart will not move.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S ECONOMICS.

Q.: How is it then that the Mill-owners' Association has not moved much in the matter since exchange was fixed up at 18d. in the middle of 1924?

A.: Broadly speaking I don't think there is anyone in the Mill-owners' Association who has any great knowledge of economics. I give you an instance.

Last year Mr. J. B. Petit presided at their annual general meeting; and in a portentous speech he belaboured Labour and its leaders, who are the victims of the higher ratio; but he had not a word to say about the Exchange. I don't blame Mr. Petit, and I think the late Mr. B. F. Madon was right when he told the Currency Commission that neither Capital nor Labour understood the significance of a higher ratio.

Q.: Are they still ignorant?

A.: I don't think so; at least not to the same extent. I believe they are beginning to see the effects of the Ratio. They seem to know more about it to-day than they ever did before!

WAITING FOR CRUMBS.

Q: But why are they silent if they know what the higher ratio means?

A.: I believe they expect some

(Continued on Page 12.)

LABOUR LEADERS WOOING MAHATMA?

Conversations On Constitutional Issue Opened.

A BAIT TO POSTPONE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Reported Offer By A British Politician.

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that it is reported some influential friends of India in the Labour Party are trying to open conversations with Gandhiji in regard to the constitutional issue.

It is also reported that a British politician who recently arrived in India from England had prolonged conversations with Gandhiji about the political situation. It is difficult to ascertain the exact particulars; but it is reported the offer of immediate Provincial Autonomy and the maximum time limit of a short duration for the grant of Complete Dominion Status was suggested as the basis for discussion, and Gandhiji was asked on the strength of this proposal to ask the Congress to postpone Civil Disobedience. Gandhiji, it is stated, refused to agree to any such proposal.

The correspondent also adds further conversations are not unlikely.—Free Press.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

Subscription Lists Closed Soon After Opening

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Subscription lists for the India Loan were closed almost Immediately after opening.—Reuter

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Improve 21 To 10 Points On Covering.

NATURAL REACTION.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Exchange opened at a rise of 2 points and ruled very steady on short covering. The market closed at a rise of 21 to 10 points. The improvement is nothing beyond a natural reaction. The sentiment is still against the market and although there is absence of buying there seems a belief gaining ground that present low level of prices will reduce the acreage considerably. It is yet difficult to say whether we have reached the bottom but it seems that on further sharp breaks more short covering will be in evidence. However we do not believe it is still safe to buy and prefer to await further developments. There seems no sound reason behind the recent decline as the whole American crop must have been hedged long before and the short sales made by operators are directly aimed against the competition of foreign growths. It will be seen that the present decline has diminished the values of outside growths by about 14 per cent and Indian farmers have to lose much as this season the Indian cotton crop is a small one and prices are unduly low.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report issued on the 6th instant state as under:—

It is quite probable that the Farm Board have since realised the great mistake in their policy as the South in their greed in not being content to market the balance of their crop for what it would fetch, averaged by buying Futures and by doing so continued to keep American Cotton above parity with other growths. This naturally attracted the holders of such outside growths and other outside operators and the flood of selling orders was more than the South could stand against. The result as we have seen has been a drastic decline to a level probably lower than would have been reached had the Farm Board left the market and the South to work out their own salvation. Probably the same thing has been happening in the wheat market. The nett result is that farmers all over the U. S. A. must have lost heavily. What effect this is going to have on prices it is rather difficult to say.

On the one hand the agricultural classes who are large consumers of cotton goods have had their purchasing power reduced and this will react on trade generally. On the other hand they will not be in a position to feed the land with the usual amount of fertilizer and the price level will almost certainly bring about a substantial reduction in acreage.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 14.82c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a decline of 25 points but improved on short covering and closed at a decline of 7 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 23 points to 8.37d per lb and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures closed at a decline of 7 to 15 points and Empire Cotton futures declined 20 points with March 8.03 and May 8.07.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Think market thoroughly liquidated and approaching reasonable buying level if prepared to average down. However unless stocks materially reduced prices may be forced lower."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March highest 15.36 (11-44 a.m.) lowest 15.10 (at the opening)

Hamelryk: "Spinners takings so far this season are 89,38,000 bales".

America Cables: "Reported Co-operatives sold part holdings futures."

Reuter: "Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by buying on the reaction theory and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 8th February 1930.

New York friends cable:—

"Price seems reasonable but further liquidation possible."

Liverpool friends cable:—

"Market looks out of hand. Decline will probably force larger acreage reduction. Heavy short interest being built up. Expect sharp fluctuations near future."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

March close at s 8/3 1/8 d—7/8d.

May close at s 8/7 d.—3/4d.

July close at s 8/8 1/2d—1 1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

March per bushel dol. 1.16 1/2 up 1/4

May per bushel dol. 1.20 3/4 unchanged

July per bushel dol. 1.21 3/4 up 1/8

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The local market opened at Rs. 265|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery but declined to Rs. 263|8 on scattered selling and liquidation. At this level there was better demand which later on improved considerably on firm Liverpool advices and prices advanced to Rs. 267|12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Liverpool at the time of our closing was 6 points higher.

Broach A.-M.	257	1	6
Broach J.-A.	377	0	9
Oomra March	224	4	0
Oomra May	230	4	0
Oomra July	237	3	0
Bengal March	189	0	0
Bengal May	195	0	0
Bengal July	201	3	0
Broach A.M. highest	267	12	0
Broach A.M. lowest	233	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Feb.	170.00 plus 1.90
May	174.60 plus 0.70
August	180.20 plus 0.60

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market getting demoralised Think considerable short tim accumulating. Decline likely to have important bearing on acreage.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bearish Effect On New Sterling Loan.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The Government Securities market ruled easy and 3 1-2 per cent. paper were done as low as Rs. 63-15 when some covering rallied prices. At present level of prices both 3 1-2 and 5 per cent 1945-55 yields an interest of about 5 per cent. This the new sterling of 6 per cent had a depressing effect. At the same time opinion is gaining ground that this year a loan of about Rs. 20 to 25 crores will be issued to meet the unfavourable budget and 1930 Bonds. It is very likely that this new flotation may also be issued at 6 per cent. With such expectation there was fairly large selling and some investors were also unloading. The undertone of the market was weak and prices closed as under:—

3 1-2 per cent Government Paper Forward Rs. 64-2-6

3 1-2 per cent Government Paper Ready Rs. 64-3-6

4 per cent Conversion 1931-36 Rs. 90

4 per cent 1934-37 Rs. 89-10

4 per cent 1960-70 Rs. 76-2-0

4 1-2 per cent 1954 Rs. 94-12

4 1-2 per cent 1955-60 Rs. 85-14

5 per cent 1929-47 Rs. 95

5 per cent 1935 Rs. 97

5 per cent 1939-44 Rs. 95-1

5 per cent 1945-55 Forward Rs. 100-2

5 per cent 1945 55 Ready Rs. 100-2

5 per cent 1933 Rs. 94-12

6 per cent 1930 Rs. 100-1

6 per cent 1931 Rs. 100-10

6 per cent 1932 Rs. 101-10

6 1-2 per cent B D Loan Rs. 103-14-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Bengal	190/200
Mathia	210/215
Khandeish	215/220
Akola/Khamgaon	222/227
Nagpur/Wardha	235/248
Barsi/Kurduwadi	220/227
Jalna/Aurangabad	218/220
Nagar/Yambori	218/220
Purna/Parbani	240/250
Khandwa/Sanavad	220/223
Indore/Ujjain	220/250
Miraj/Sangli	265/275
Coompta	255/270
Tirupur/Cambodia	325/330

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 8-2-30 1929-30 7468000; 1928-29 8034000

Receipts yesterday 8-2-30 1929-30 7000; 1928-29 11000

Exports to date 8-2-30 1929-30 5130000; 1928-29 5901000

Stock at Ports 7-2-30 1929-30 2340000; 1928-29 2151000

Stock Interior Towns 7-2-30 1929-30 1356000; 1928-29 1008000

Stock Liverpool 7-2-30 1929-30 1002000; 1928-29 1061000

Visible Supply 7-2-30 1929-30 5521000; 1928-29 5432000

Quantity in Sight 7-2-30 1929-30 12702000; 1928-29 12783000

Quantity out of Sight 7-2-30 1929-30 8935000; 1928-29 9607000

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

March 19.45—0

May 19.65—0

WHEAT CABLE:

"Demand poor; consider likely to improve later but difficult to advise owing to uncertainty Farm Board and Pool actions. Think it a purchase on decline."

LINSEED CABLE

"Buenos Ayres Linseed temporarily bearish owing weight of crop and tight money."

BULLION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association

Bombay, Feb. 10.

London Ready	21	8	0
London Forward	20	4	0
China Opening	1	11	14
China Highest	2	0	1
China Closing	2	0	0
American Cent	44	8	0
Ready	41	6	0
Maha Opening	46	9	0
Maha Highest	47	2	0
Maha Closing	46	4	0
Falgoon Opening	45	14	0
Falgoon Highest	46	5	0
Falgoon Closing	46	2	0
Tejimandi:—			
Maha	0	7	0
Falgoon	1	10	0

GOLD

Ready	21	6	9
Maha	21	6	9
Falgoon	21	8	3
N. City	21	9	6
N. Manordas	21	9	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Our Market has ruled quiet today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11|15|6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6|11 per cwt F B H

S.S. Begum Rs. 6|10 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Quiloa Rs. 6|9|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment January Rs. 6|9|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Feb|March Rs. 6|11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment April Rs. 6|14 per cwt F B H.

S.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|- per cwt.

Shipment March Rs. 6|14|6 per cwt. F B H.

Beet Sugar:—

March Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Quiet.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 500 per ton

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 117 per ton

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	8-2-30.	This year.
Khandesh	1,927	227,598
Central India	3,670	225,933
Barsi and Nagar	2,303	168,712
Hyderabad-Gaorani	686	55,820
Berar	1,460	421,957
Central Provinces	1,536	220,006
Total Oomras	11,582	1,320,028
Dholera	2,868	61,263
N.-W. Provinces	187	126,757
Rajputana	440	25,604
Sind-Punjab	1	114,050
Broach	3,820	79,455
Coompta & Dharwar		43,389
Westerns-Northerns	281	14,145
Cocoanada		100
Tinevelly & Cambodia		6,904
Persian		212
American		6,360
Egyptian and African		32,119
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	19,197	1,830,780

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

1st Sept. to 6th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	8-2-30.	This year.
Europe	3,642	381,019
Japan & China	13,400	571568
Coast Ports		9,161
Up-country by Rail		51,564
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		67,171
Total	17,042	1,080,483

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 Months Discounts 3 29/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 3 31/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Call money 6 1/2 per cent.

One month 5 3/4 per cent.

Three months 5 1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of money market.—Steady

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/5 Highest Rs. 44/14/3 Lowest Rs. 44/4 Closing Rs. 44/13/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 45/13 Closing Rs. 46/2/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 46 Lowest Rs. 47/13 Closing Rs. 48/6

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5 7|8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 15 | 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.

NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 106 1|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 133 3|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.86 13.32 8th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|11 7|8 10th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 1|4 8th inst.
London|Paris 124.10 8th inst.
London|Belgium 34.900 8th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.19-1|2 8th inst.
London|Italy 92.90 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 7th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 8th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.

Silver London Ready 7th inst. 20 1|16; 8th inst. 20 7|16.

Silver London Forward 7th inst. 19 15|16; 8th inst. 20 1|4.

Silver New York Ready 7th inst. 43 3|4; 8th inst. 44 1|4.

London Discounts 3 Mos 7th inst. 3 15|16 p.c.; 8th inst. 3 29|32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 7th inst. 3 31|32 p.c.; 8th inst. 3 31|32 p.c

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Feb. 10.

Yesterday's depression over South Rajputana has caused widespread rain over the region extending from East and North Punjab to East Central Provinces and lies this morning as a low pressure area over Chota Nagpur.

The temperature is generally below the normal in Northwest India and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mussooree three quarters of an inch; Dehra Dun a half; Muktesar, Roorkee and Pendra a quarter; Ambala three quarters; Ludhiana and Simla a half; Hissar and Murree a quarter; Hanamkonda a half and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in East and North Punjab, United Provinces and the central parts of the country, extend in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and the temperature is likely to fall in Northwest India, the central parts of the country and North Deccan.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10-2-1930:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.021 inches (.048 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .038.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (2.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.3 degrees (1.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

GOLD.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly bullion letter dated London January 22:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,466,378 on the 15th instant (as compared with £149,061,137 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £3,439,937 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Bar Gold from South Africa to the value of £553,000 was available in the open market yesterday and realised 84s/11d per five ounce. The main proportion, viz., £375,000 was taken for France, whilst Germany secured £130,000. Of the balance the Home and Continental trade took £33,000 and India £15,000.

Movements of gold as announced by the Bank of England show a net influx of £590,186 for the week under review. Receipts amounted to £1,004,202, which included £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. Of the withdrawals amounting to £414,016, £400,000 was in sovereigns set aside.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 13th instant to mid-day on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS.

France	£ 24,185
Argentina	90,000
British South Africa	906,897
Australia	2,000,000
Other countries	2,115
	£3,023,197

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 94,080
Netherlands	32,883
France	602,043
Switzerland	47,719
Australia	27,975
Argentina	10,000
British India	48,862
Other countries	10,052
	£873,614

The balance of trade figures for India for December 1929 were as follow:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Imports—Private merchandise	1703
Exports, including re-exports—Private merchandise	2410
Gold—Net imports	128
Silver—Net imports	18
Total visible balance of trade—in favour of India	571
Net balance on remittance of funds—against India	1041

The anticipated stabilisation upon a gold basis of the currency of Indo-China has now become effective. An official announcement gives the rate of stabilisation as Frcs. 10 to the Piastre: the gold contents of the latter will thus be approximately equal to 9.097737 grains of fine gold.

An order issued on the 15th instant to the Chinese Customs authorities by the Finance Minister of the Nanking Government stated that from the 1st February next customs duties on imports from abroad will be collected on a gold basis. The Haikwan tael is to be no longer used as the unit of calculation and is to be replaced by a new gold unit. This new gold unit will be equal to 60.1866 centigrammes of fine gold equivalent to 19.7285 pence sterling. This important change has resulted from the decline in the value of silver, in consequence of which the value of the Chinese customs receipts had greatly depreciated in terms of gold.

SILVER.

A somewhat quieter tone has prevailed in the market and although prices have fluctuated the trend has been downward. The demand from China eased, and during the latter part of the week there has been some re-selling from the same quarter. The Indian Bazaars have sold for forward dates but have continued to acquire silver for near delivery, this demand being sufficient to maintain a premium varying from 3/8d to 1/4d on silver for cash delivery. America offered freely at the higher rates but also gave support as the market declined.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 13th instant to mid-day on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 24,407
France	33,500
U. S. A.	46,300
Mexico	11,348
Canada	38,135
Other countries	15,875
	£169,565

EXPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£77 736
Hong Kong	121 875
British India	166 243
Other countries	9,093
	£374,947

I.Z. 1267

SOOTHE that burning, irritated skin. Use Zam-Buk to draw all disease and impurity out of the tissues and quickly cure pimples, rash, prickly heat, and inflamed spots. Zam-Buk stops the pain and itching almost immediately.

Zam-Buk contains certain highly-refined herbal essences which soak deep into the underlying tissues to the roots of disease. Zam-Buk stops inflammation and poisoning by exterminating all bad germs, and it makes the whole skin clear and healthy.

For eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, bad legs, sore feet, ringworm, scalp sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc., always use Zam-Buk, the proved cure.

ITCH CURED.

"Whilst in South India I contracted Dhobi's Itch," writes Mr. S. H. Hawkins of Smethwick, Eng. "My skin was fearfully raw, irritated and inflamed. When sulphur baths and ordinary salves failed to cure me, regular applications of Zam-Buk ointment cleared my skin of disease in fourteen days."

All Chemists and Stores sell Zam-Buk in handy boxes. Full directions enclosed. Price Rs. One or Rs. 2-4.

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, well-nourished hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko
FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 2/-, & 3/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Rs. a p.
KHADI.	Per lb.
Textile	0 10 9
Century	0 10 6
Karimbhoy	0 9 6
Gold Mohor	0 10 9
Moon	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight)	
34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1/2-92-1/2	0 13 9
6404-8705	0 14 3
Fazul (Mahal)	0 14 0
Pehlad	0 13 3
Pabaney (Phool mala)	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 6
Daud Sahib	0 13 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	
No. 5202 5303.	
Rachael Mill per lb	0 14 6
David	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 14 6
Jam	0 13 0
Apollo	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH + Quality.	
David	0 13 6
Swan Finlay	0 14 9
Apollo	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	0 13 9
Century	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH.	
Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	" 0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	" 0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 13 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 6
Sakuntla	0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 12 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 12 6
Rachael	0 13 0
David	0 13 0
Maher	0 13 3
Kachhwa	0 12 9
Moon	0 12 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 13 3
Textile	0 13 3
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 3
Apollo	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	
	Rs. a p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 15 0
Textile (Bycycle)	0 14 9
Jacob	" 0 15 0
David	0 14 9
Century	0 15 0
Moon Mill	0 15 0
3732 Moon	0 15 0
3842 Mayer	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	0 14 0
Textile (Bycycle)	0 13 9
Century	0 14 0
Jacob	" 0 14 0
Moon Mill	0 14 0
1986 Tata Per Piece	2 10 6
David	0 13 9
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 4 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 0 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4433	11 10 0
8383	" 8 6 0
38	8 13 0
9898	9 3 0
8015	" 8 3 0
9797	" 8 4 0
6300	9 4 0
44000	8 8 0
Karala	10 12 0
Peech	10 11 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	" 8 8 0
SALITA.	
Century	Per lb.
Tata	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	1 0 0
Victoria	0 15 6
Phoenix	1 1 0
Pramji	1 0 0
DHOTI PITA CHIRMA.	
Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	
China	0 14 9
Moon	0 14 9
Phoenix	0 14 9
Maher	0 14 3
Simplex	0 14 0
Yards 10	
Chhawani	
China	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 6
Simplex	0 14 0

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
15 Feb.	Mantua*	ALL	10,946
22	Viceroy of India †		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x		20·827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@		10,602
22	Ranpura		16·601
29	Naldera x		16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi	NOW SAIL	16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak	DIRECT	10'602
25	Malwa*		11'000
26	Narkunda x		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x		20·847
31	Macedonia	BOMBAY	11·120
7 June	Mantua*		10·946
14	Comorin		16'132
21	Maloja x	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak@		10·857
5 July	Ranpura*		16·601
12	Malwa		11'000
19	Naldera x	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	Rawalpindi		16'619
2 Aug.	Morea*	MENT	10,946
9	Macedonia		11,120
16	Narkunda x		16.572
23	Razmak		10.857
30	Rajputana*	AT	16·568
Sept.	Ranpura		16 601
613	Mooltan x		20,847
20	Ranchi		16,650
27	Mantua*	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19·648
11	Comorin x		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
25	Malwa*		10 986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£129	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £58	£95

SHIPPING.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hankow Maru..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	28th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinyoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	25th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Ganges Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22156 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya ..	ColomboMadras & Calcutta
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia,
9 May.	Ranpura* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
12 Feb.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
12 Feb.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
14 Feb.	Varsova ..	Basrah viz Karachi
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
15 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
17 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	19 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10509	29 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8996	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Haruna Maru ..	10399	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kob.
		Mai.on	
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 28788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—
SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

New Year Number

Congress & Conferences.

The closing week of; December (1929) and the beginning of 1930 have witnessed a number of Congresses and Conferences, political, social, religious and communal. The list which includes also vocational gatherings held in different parts of the country is a formidable one.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.
THE ULEMAS CONFERENCE.
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.
THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.
THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.
JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
SUPPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.
ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHIC CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.
INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.
MEDICAL CONFERENCE.
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.
PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.
THE WADHWAN CONFERENCE.
HYDERABAD PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The busy reader can hardly be expected to have the time to go through all the literature of these twenty-five gatherings. Hence an attempt is mad in this Special Number to give a clear and succint account of the various Conferences of the season. This account also includes extracts from presidential and other addresses, and summaries of resolutions passed, together with portraits of important persons who have taken part in these deliberations. Besides, this Number contains special articles from the pen of eminent personages and writers of repute.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

"THE VOICE OF LIFE"
By Sir J C Bose, T R S.
"TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA"
By Mlle. Juliette Veillier.
"THE ENGLISH MARTYRS"
By The Rt. Rev. E H M Waller.
"MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C B E.
"IRELAND AND INDIA"
By Mr. J Gwynn, I C S, (Rtd.)
"THE LOCUST AND ITS ALLIES"
By Mr. S T Moses, M A, F Z S.
"THE TRAVELS OF FAHIEN"
By Mr. K P S Menon, I C S.
"HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE"
By Dr. S N Ghose, D Litt., B Sc.
"THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR"
By Mr. G R Sethi, B A, M B A S.
"THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS"
By "A Ceylonese."

The price is 8 (eight) annas per copy. But a remittance of Rs. by M. O. or a cheque for Rs. 5-4, (12 shillings Foreign) will bring you not only this special number but all the eleven succeeding numbers for the year 1930. We shall also give the Special December Number free.

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Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

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Bonus per	1000 p. a.
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Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

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(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
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NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
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Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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Only drop a card to get a copy of

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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Willow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
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Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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LOW PREMIUMS
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PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
Children's Education or Marriage Provision.
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PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
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Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.

South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with Special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: { D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co. (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for selling the recaining shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co. Ltd. Also a few forfeited shares are available at a discount of 20 per cent. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, No. 7, Mission Row Block "B" Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS all over Bombay Presidency for a real good Assurance Co. of good standing. None without the confidence of writing business need apply. Terms-salary or Commission. Apply Box No. 2453 Advt. Deppt., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 182

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED.—For Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, experienced LADY DOCTOR with recognised European qualifications and colloquial knowledge of Gujarati. Rs. 500—50—600, free furnished quarters and right to half fees private practice. Selected candidate required join appointment March 1st latest. Apply stating qualifications and endorsing testimonials to JUNAGADH STATE VAKIL, Rajkot before February 15th, after which, no applications will be considered.

A 175

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at.—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5.000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

A

BOOKS

INDIAN DECISIONS (New Series) 43 Vol.. costing Rs. 344/- for Rs. 240/- Laws of England by Halsbury 31 Vols. costing Rs. 790/- for Rs. 525/- and other important law books. Brand new. Secondhand books purchased and sold. Shri BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

L 48.

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Here is a liberal offer which should instantly appeal to you. Buyers and dealers interested in Cotton and Oil Seeds may have a golden chance now and here. About 80,000 maunds of Raw Cotton and 50,000 maunds of Sesamum (Alba) are quite ready for regular sale. Quality of products good and harvests quite undisturbed. Tripura Cotton known as Comillas, Kamalgunje and the Karimgunje ginning percentage ranges from 40 to 42. Enquirers and buyers are most cordially invited to apply to the DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES, Agartala, Tripura State.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGATO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th February, 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced man for the post of Secretary of the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 75 p.m. plus Rs. 5 p.m. as cycle allowance.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned not later than 5-3-1930.

R. N. SAMANT,
President,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein (Thana),
Date 8-2-1930.

217

FOR SALE.

THE INDIA GOLD THREAD MILLS LIMITED, MADURA.

(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE FACTORY of the above Mills with all the Buildings and extensive grounds, measuring about five acres, containing a beautiful garden, a fresh water tank and two big fresh water wells, situated at 54, Connur Road, Perambur, just outside the Municipal limits of Madras City, and with all plants and machinery in good order are offered for sale.

The machinery consist of:—

1. One Bitania Portable Steam Engine of 14 N.H.P.
2. Steam Pump.
3. Threading Machines for 328 spindles.
4. And all the auxilary machinery such as Lametta machines, Skeining machines, Reeling machines, a wire drawing machine and all the appertunences for Gilding, etc.

The Machinery, or the Building and Garden will also be sold separately.

About 10,000 tolas of Silver thread, ready to be gilt, Diamond hole fileurs, Ruby hole fileurs and platinum Rods and wires are also offered for sale.

For particulars apply to:—

THE LIQUIDATORS,
The India Gold Thread Mills, Ltd.,
137, East Veli Street, Madura.

216

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, invites tenders for the supply of 60 tons of Pig Lead of the best quality, soft and of minimum purity of 99.8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must conform strictly to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 12 Noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1930.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
31st January, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency Nos. 123 & 723 od 1928.

Re: VALLABHDAS DHARAMSEY JASSANI, Dwarkadas Narandas Assar & Damji Mansey Sha first 2 Insolvents residing at Khandwa and Bombay, 3rd Mint Road. and the 3rd Insolvent at Mandvi, Bombay .....Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents Vallabhdas Dharamsey Jassani and Dwarkadas Narandas Ashar have applied to this Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of April, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

LIQUIDATED CLAIM.

Court No. 1
Suit No. 1578 of 1929.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

R. GUJADHUR & CO., LTD

vs.

DAVE AMBALAL.

To

The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plantiff Company has instituted a suit in this Court against you on the 5th August, 1929, for the recovery of Rs. 29,582-2-1 due on an adjustment of account between parties herein, if necessary for accounts, for further interest and costs, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of the publication hereof and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the Court to answer the Plaintiff Company's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, on which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1930

N. GHATAK,
Master.
MUKHERJEE & BISWAS
Plantiffs' Attorneys.
1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of GOPIKABAI, widow of Dhaku Hari Dalvi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAGHUNATH BABULJI DALVI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a mill-hand, nephew of the husband of the deceased, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
The 3rd day of February, 1930.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

211

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY. AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNIVERSAL LAUNDRY WITH ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE, GOODWILL, ETC., AT NEW CHARNI ROAD, OPP. THE RAILWAY HOTEL.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors the Proprietors of the Universal Laundry, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 11th February, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the Laundry Shop as a going concern known as the Universal Laundry with all the stock in trade, furniture, fixtures, show cases, counters, machinery, plants, electric installation and other articles, effects and things therein and the goodwill of the business.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Khambata & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

THE BEST VIRILE TONIC
A. P. YAKUTI
This Yakuti is par excellence a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the retentive capacity for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. A phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10
A.P. OIL An external liniment for radically curing the impotency.
A phial of one tola Rs. 15.
RajVaidya NarayanjiKeshavji
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
Branch :—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Local Agent :—
PERRY & Co., Grant Rd., Bombay

Presidency Provident and General INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.
No Medical Examination.
We issue policies on female lives also.
Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

HYDRAULIC OIL
Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to Cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages
Rs. 15/8/- per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Baliabhanga(Faridpur)

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.
The Original and Leading Firm of
OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
71, Esplanade Road, Opp. The Bombay Club, Fort, BOMBAY.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIPON THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD, TRAMS PASS THE DOOR.
LAST 4 PERFORMANCES
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT NICOLA
IN NEW STARTLING ILLUSIONS
Reduced Popular Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, Re 1, Plus Tax

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in her first 100 p.c. All-Talking Picture
COQUETTE
A supreme characterization of Southern Belle who flirted, kiss and forgot, till she met a man sh couldn't forget.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m
A Conflict of the Ages as Fought To-day
THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES.
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
PHYLLIS HAVER
He heard the Call to Arms but from a woman other than his wife.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
CARL ROSA OPERA Co.
presents
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
Booking at Rose & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-30 8-15 & 10 P. M.
A DOUBLE TREAT !
The European Musical Pierrot
WILLIAM HALLMAN
in Popular Songs and Music
Also
JACQUELINE LOGAN
In
For LADIES ONLY
A Sex-Warfare Comedy of Modern Business.
Also 2nd Chapter of the
THE COLLEGIAN SERIES.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
Gobs and Gobs of Fun!

GEORGE KARTHUR, JOSEPHINE DUNN and KARL DANE in "ALL AT SEA"

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

For nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.
Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour, grand for brain.
COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office.—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

INSANITY CURE.
Born Insanity Radically Cured. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P., Rs. 3-8.
DR. P. D. PRAMANICK,
P. O. Dartala. CALCUTTA.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The Native and Stockbrokers' Association Extraordinary meeting, Sir D. Petit Native Brokers Exchange Hall, 2-35 p.m.

Dr. B. P. Sitaramayya's lecture on "Britain's Economic Policy in India," Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Speeches on "Bardoli and its Lessons", Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

Legislative Council: By-election, city (North) Non-Mahomedan constituency Voting 8 a.m.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Challenge Cup—Polo Handicap tourney, Willingdon Sports Club.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDAL.—A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society To-day, Tuesday, the 11th February 1930, at 6 P. M. (S. T.) at the "Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall," by Professor R. H. Dastur, M. Sc., F. L. S., of the Royal Institute of Science, on "The Evolution of Man." The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern Slides. Exhibits illustrating Plant—Life can be seen from 4 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

BHULESHWAR WARD C. C.—The total number of Congress members in Bhuleshwar Ward is now 740, as against 566 last month.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.—Volunteers for the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteer Training Class are requested to attend a meeting in the Congress House compound to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m., when Dr. Hardikar will address them.

BARDOLI DAY.—Under the auspices of the Bardoli Taluka Satyagraha Sahayak Samiti, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at C. P. Tank, Hira Baug, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Messrs. B. G. Kher, Purshotamdas Trikamdas and others will speak on "Bardoli and its Lessons."

C. P. (MARATHI) YOUTH LEAGUE, NAGPUR.—It is proposed to hold the First Provincial Conference of Youths of C. P. and Berar on the 22nd and 23rd of Feb. this year in order to facilitate the work of the coming All-India Youth Congress Session that will be held in Easter holidays in Bombay.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN INDIA.

Dr. Sitaramayya's Lecture To-day.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall, when Dr. B Pattabhi Sitaramayya will speak on "Britain's Economic Policy in India". Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

PUBLIC MEETINGS CANCELLED.

Owing to unforseen circumstances the expected visits of Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari and Gangadharrao Deshpande have had to be cancelled and the public meetings announced last week for 11th, 12th and 13th instant have been cancelled.

FREE GIFT
Full of up-to-date information and Home treatment. Send 4 As. Postage stamps.
366 Pages. DIARY FOR 1930.
Madan Manjari Pharmacy, 177, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT & P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY
to Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY

LOW WAGES AND INEFFICIENCY.

Expert's Views On Mill Industry.

Those interested in the textile industry of India will in a short time be able to have an unbiassed and reliable report on the cotton mills of this country, written by a person of experience and outlook, Mr. Arno S. Pearse, the General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, who is now in this country studying the situation at close range, and will soon write his report on the industry in India.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr.

Mr. Arno S. Pearse, General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Pearse said that he was here to continue his investigations in the cotton industry of the world. He had already been to all the countries of the Continent, the U.S.A., Japan, China, Brazil and India is practically the last country. He would be studying what classes of goods it produces, and what is the efficiency of the operatives, and would be submitting a report to his Federation in the same manner as the report he has submitted as regards Japan.

HIS LIFE MISSION.

Mr. Pearse has been thrice before in India, and mainly in connection with the propaganda to improve the quality of Indian cotton, specially to check watering and adulteration. But now that the Indian Central Cotton Committee was dealing with these questions, there was no need for him to devote much time to these points whilst in India.

Mr. Pearse further informed our representative that he would be in India till the end of March and would visit besides Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Madras, and Sholapur. In his report he would deal with the comparative costs of production, labour charges, and output per head. Wages in India were lower than in Japan per head, but it was certain that the labour costs as compared to output per operative were higher.

With perhaps the exception of China, there was no other country in the world where the spinner minded so few spindles as in India. Indian labour will have to be more efficient and if the Indian mills were to maintain their position, Labour Unions must allow their members to become more efficient. The inefficiency of Bombay cotton mill labour is, amongst other causes, one of the most important to which the present crisis is due.

Mary Pickford appears in her first talking ro in the "Coquette" showing at the Excelsior Theatre this week. This is her first appearance with the modern flapper's "boyish bob" which she has recently adopted in place of her familiar flowing curls.

IN THE CAUSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Kakori Prisoners Again On Hunger Strike.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

From a source whose reliability can hardly be questioned it is understood that in view of the Government's sphinix-like observance of silence as regards the due treatment to political prisoners in general the four Kakori prisoners, Babus Manmath Nath Gupta, Sachindra Nath Baxi, Rajkumar Singhe and Lala Mukandi Lal Gupta, who at present happen to be confined in the Bareilley Central Jail, have since yesterday morning recommenced their hunger-strike. Their last strike resorted to in September last was suspended in October only after the express request through a telegram of the present Congress President. Are the above-mentioned prisoners are educated men in the prime of their youth. Babu Rai Kumar is the elder brother of Babu Bejoy Kumar Sinha, one of the chief accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, while Babu Manmohan Gupta, main convict of the Manmad Bomb case at present in the Sabarmati Jail is the younger brother of Babu Manmatha Nath Gupta. Their sentences are 14 years, 25 years, 10 years and 25 years respectively. The object of their strike appears to be the same as that of Lahore strikers, namely, that full guarantee be afforded by the Government to all political prisoners in land through human treatment whereby it shall be possible that their manhood remains untouched and unstained. It is believed that the local Youth League would do their utmost to press upon the Government the reasonableness of the demands made at present through the channel of hunger-striking in the different parts of the country.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

MAY

New York, Feb. 10

Previous Closing Rate	15.50
To-day's Opening Rate	15.58
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing	15.88
Difference	plus .38
Broach Expectation	271 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 10

Previous Closing Rate	8.24
To-day's Opening Rate	8.26
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	8.30
Difference	+.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 10.

Silver Ready	20	5	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	20	2	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

1st Settlement	47	14	0
2nd Settlement	46	0	0

ANOTHER SEDITION CASE.

—:o:—

Urdu Weekly Editor Charged.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Mahomed Siddik Abdul Rehman, Editor, "Payam-e-Mazdoor" (Labour Message"), an Urdu weekly was placed on Monday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay under Section 124-A, I.P.C. in connection with an article appearing in the above weekly.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, appearing for the prosecution, requested the Court to remand the accused to police custody till to-day, when the accused would be charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had issued the warrant of arrest.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, with Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till to-day.

SEARCH OF THE "AJMAL" PRESS.

Sequel To Arrest Of A Muslim Editor.

In connection with the arrest under Section 124-A of Mr. Mohamed Siddiq, Editor of the "Payam-e-Mazdoor" ("Labour Message"), a local Labour weekly, on Sunday morning, the "Ajmal" Press where the "Payam-e-Mazdur" is printed, was searched the same day by the city police. A search warrant was served on the Manager of the Press, after which a thorough search of the premises of the Press was carried out. The police seized a copy of the "Payam-e-Mazdur," dated 13th January, containing the two objectionable articles, viz., "Workers and Peasants Unite," and "Appeal to Indian Youths," and also the job order book and a bill book of the "Ajmal" Press.

ASSAULT ON I. M. S. OFFICER.

—:o:—

Dr. Godbole Admitted To Medical Register.

On Monday afternoon an ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical Council was held in the Committee Room of the Secretariat, Bombay, with Major-General Foster, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, in the chair.

The Council at the outset unanimously approved of the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Diploma in Opthalmology (D. O.) recently instituted by the University of Bombay should be recognised for registration as an additional qualification.

The next item considered by the Council was an application made by Mr. J. H. Godbole, Subassistant Surgeon, at Junnar, for registration under the Bombay Medical Act. He stated that he applied for registration in 1921, but did not get the benefit as he was convicted in 1915 for committing an assault on Colonel Sir Bruce Seton, I.M.S. It was 14 years since the offence was committed and eight years since he was practising medicine peacefully and to the satisfaction of the public. He had already undergone the punishment awarded by Court and in addition a further eight years' seclusion by the Medical Council. He submitted that any further punishment would be inhuman.

The Registrar, in the course of his note, stated it was for consideration whether having regard to the fact that the applicant obtained two years' remission of sentence, presumably on account of his good conduct in jail, and that the offence was not connected with his profession as a medical man and 13 years had elapsed since his conviction, he should now be admitted to the register.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman moved that the recommendation of the Executive Committee that Mr. Godbole may now be admitted to the register be approved. The Council thereupon accepted the recommendation.

The Council then passed a resolution endorsing the opinion of the Executive Committee that it did not consider it advisable to give more representation to the medical licentiates on the Council as at present constituted, on the strength of their nummber only.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

TRAINING COLLEGE IN GALA APPEARANCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

The Training College for Men and the Practising School attached to it are putting on a very gay appearance since yesterday. It is the 61st birth anniversary of the institution. For three days the celebrations are to go on. Yesterday two functions were held with much rejoicing. In the morning an exhibition of hand-writing of school-boys and their handicrafts was held. It is opened in the hall of the College. It was opened by Mr. K. G. Joshi, retired Educational Inspector of C. D. Many municipal schools also participated in Exhibition besides the Practising School and the College. The handicrafts exhibition contains little toys, pictures, paper-work, etc., done by the students. These arts are taught to them to enable them to earn their living in after life and also to remove the sense of shame felt in doing manual work by students in general. 18 prizes were awarded to good handwriting. The art of hand-writing also was declining and hence special efforts were made for this part of the Exhibition.

In the evening, Mr. G. S. Mahajani gave his address to the students of the Practising School. Before this, the Headmaster of the School read out his report. The audience was entertained to dialogues of children and boys in the school. The girls also gave exhibitions of their skill in singing, in weaving a rope to the accompaniment of songs and sticks and other girls' sports. Mr. Mahajani criticised the system of examinations, of giving marks in the class and numbers and said that all that should be given up. He said that the responsibility for the child's education depended finally upon the parents. He found that the teachers of the Training College were doing their best for the general uplift of its students. The celebrations are continuing.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

There is no change in the situation in the strike at the Poona station. Morning and evening the strikers meet and they are addressed by their leaders. In addition to Mr. Abdul Razak, Mr. Purandare, the Secretary of the Bombay Union, addressed them. He delivered an interesting and witty speech. He described to what pass the superior Railway officers had been reduced. They are called upon to join the couplings. Wrong boards are fixed on trains. The Tail-lamp is attached not at the tail of the Guard's Van but in front of it and so on.

On Saturday the strikers assembled at the Bhamburda station and wanted to induce the station master also to strike. But they did not succeed on account of the police party that came on the scene. There was some complaint of water being stopped for the railwaymen for a few hours. But within a short time, water was let off in the pipes. The sweepers at Lonavla have also struck work and that work has to be done by high officers. At Shelarwadi one lever-man was fined Rs. 30 under the Railway Act.

THE JAIN CONFERENCE.

The Swetamber Jain Conference is meeting at Junnar. The president-elect Mr. Sojpal came to Poona by special train and was given a rousing welcome by the Jain leaders and other prominent citizens.

On the 7th there were 20 attacks and 8 deaths due to smallpox. The children under three were 4, and under one year, 8.

In the case against Mr. Murray, the P. W. I., advocate Chakranarayan delivered his speech for the defence.

The N. M. Vidyalaya was closed in memory of the late Mr. K. B. Mavlankar who passed away in London on the 2nd of February. He was a past Superintendent of the School.

Several institutions and literary societies in Poona and the mofussil passed condolence resolutions at the death of the late Mr. V. G. Apte.

DEFENCE IN ANGLO-INDIAN DACOITY.

Alleged Misbehavior By Complainant.

The final stage was reached in the dacoity case going on before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court Sessions in which Mrs. Florence Biber, an Anglo-Indian woman, and eight others including her three sons are charged with dacoity and robbery at the instance of the complainant Minocheher Katrak, a Parsi clerk in the Tata Mills.

Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Sopher is defending the accused.

The prosecution evidence being over, the accused made their statements in defence. They all denied the charge and stated that the complainant had misbehaved with the eighth accused, a boy, as a result of which there was an altercation, and to pacify them the complainant had offered to take them for a free drive in his car.

First accused Pursottam Uttam Kamat said on November 18 about 6-30 p.m. he and some of the accused wanted to visit the White City and went up to their rooms at Frere Road to change dress. Going up the staircase they heard the complainant arguing with the eighth accused Kenneth Gibson inside the room. The door was thrown open and they saw Gibson rushing out, and, they found the complainant inside with very little dress on his body. Guessing the complainant's misbehaviour, they remonstrated with him and there was a scuffle. To pacify them, complainant offered some money and signed a cheque which the accused scornfully destroyed.

A FREE JOY-RIDE.

The complainant pleaded to be forgiven, saying that he belonged to the Tata family and offered to take them for a drive in his car. They consented, and the complainant drove them along Queen's Road till the corner of Princess Street where he stopped the car and called the police.

The other accused in their statements corroborated the above story.

Kenneth Gibson, the eighth accused with whom the complainant was alleged to have misbehaved, stated that on the day in question at 6 p.m. he with some of the other accused was returning from White City. At Ballard Pier fountain, the complainant accosted them saying he had seen them somewhere before. He then took them for a drive to Colaba Causeway and returning left them at their rooms, giving them Rs. 10 for sweets. Some time after, when Gibson was alone in the room, the complainant came back to the room. He took off his coat and began to misbehave with Gibson, saying he was very fond of boys. His friends, however, returned in time and knocked at the door which was opened and he escaped outside.

Mrs. Biber, the tenth accused, stated she was a dress-maker by profession. She denied all knowledge about the incident and stated she was not in her rooms when it was alleged to have taken place.

One witness was then called for the defence.

Mr. Sopher then commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the accused.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. FRAMJI C. BANAJI.

—:o:—

The 78th death anniversay of Sheth Framji Cowasji Banaji was observed on Sunday last, at the Banaji Fire-Temple at Karelwadi, Bombay, when after the Jashan ceremony was performed in the morning, a sermon on "The Aim of Life of a Zoroastrian" was preached by Mr. Behman S. Bamaji quoting the injunctions laid down for observance by Zoroastrians in religious books. Capt. S. Paymaster presided on the occasion.

A dinner, was then given to over 500 poor Parsi boys and girls. Quite a large number of Parsis also attended the dinner on payment of a rupee which included participation in the cinema show which was given at the Majestic Cinema, where besides this week's programme a couple of comedy films were staged.

The idea of celebrating the anniversary of this great departed Parsi worthy by the Banaji family is commendable, as it serves to set a noble example to the rising generation of emulating his deeds.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 9th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 8th instant.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

—:o:—

MOTHER AND SON ARRESTED.

For conspiring together in procuring young girls from respectable families for immoral purposes, Manekbai Mancherji Patel, a Parsi woman and Maneksha Mancherji Patel, her son, were placed on a remand application before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Monday.

Inspector Bhatkal of the Special Crime Branch stated that Manekbai was working as a tailor in which capacity she gained access to respectable families. Taking advantage of her position, it was alleged, she procured young girls from several houses for the purpose of prostitution while her son who was without any occupation obtained male customers. Their rooms in Karamsey Building at Proctor Road were used as the meeting place for the nefarious practices.

Being informed of the frequent meetings of young pairs in the house at odd hours of the day, Inspector Bhatkal sent a bogus customer to the accused with a marked five-rupee note. On a signal given by this man the police raided this flat and discovered the bogus customer in the Company of a young Parsi girl who when asked produced the marked note.

The mother and son were arrested and the girl was taken charge of by the police. The woman was released on bail by the Magistrate while her son was remanded to police custody till February 18.

Bombay Millowners' Association

—:o:—

The following members have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1930:—

Mr. H. P. Mody, (Chairman), Mr. H. H. Lakin, (Dy. Chairman), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Ness Wadia, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Mr. F. F. Stileman, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersey, and Mr. C. N. Wadia, C. I. E.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1930.

CONDITION PRECEDENT.

—:o:—

The Working Committee of the Congress which meets at Ahmedabad on the 14th instant has tremendous responsibilities to discharge. It has on the one hand to plan out in detail an effective programme of action consistent with the new Congress creed of Independence endorsed by millions on the Independence Day last month. On the other hand the Committee has to take every possible precaution against every possible risk of violence breaking out and upsetting the Congress plan. For complete non-violence is the vital principle and the condition precedent of every campaign the Congress may device, as indeed of any campaign that has any chance of success. It is not enough for Congress workers themselves to be non-violent. They, as leaders of the masses, should also effectually control any possible violence among the latter, whether it be due to imperfect appreciation of the need for violence or to provocation offered by 'agents provocateur'. This blending of effective mass action with humanly perfect non-violence may at first sight seem an impossible task. But it is possible and must be made practicable. Bardoli has shown the way to do it. It is no doubt a formidable task that demands elaborate organisation, readiness for every form of self-sacrifice, a living faith in the efficacy of Satyagraha, and, above all, perfect discipline. We are confident that the Congress is capable of the requisite organisation and that enough men would be forthcoming to answer the call of self-sacrifice. But the Congress needs a great deal more of discipline and many persons in the Congress and many more outside it need to be convinced of the vital importance of non-violence.

In view of these considerations we hope the Working Committee will lose no time in strengthening and disciplining all the Congress organisations and in carrying on a wide educative propaganda to create a non-violent yet resistant atmosphere, so necessary for effective action. The value of strict discipline will be readily admitted by every Congressmen. But, owing to the Government's campaign of political persecution, not a few are losing patience with non-violence and even mistake it for weakness. People, therefore, need to be taught that non-violence is not only forced upon us by existing circumstances but that, coupled with the readiness to suffer and sacrifice, it is a sign of strength and courage. The Working Committee will also do well to improve the present volunteer organisation of the Congress. Only those persons should be enlisted as Congress volunteers who pledge themselves solemnly to remain non-violent even under provocation. In short perfect organisation in the Congress and a sufficiently non-violent atmosphere in the country should be ensured before any decision is arrived at for launching a campaign of direct action with all its risks. It is also necessary that amidst the preparation for such a campaign other important parts of the Congress programme should not be lost sight of. The boycott of foreign cloth, for instance, may appear to some as a small matter but really it is not a whit less potent than any other weapon. Its supreme value is that there are no risks involved in it, it admits of any number of persons simultaneously concentrating on it all over the country and it exerts both economic and political pressure on Britain. It has also the rare advantage of being acceptable to all the political parties in the country. It is here that India's strength of numbers can most effectively be concentrated. The boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and Swadeshi mill cloth must be carried out immediately on an intensive scale and must be kept up throughout the national struggle.

HOW THEY WORK THE AGREEMENT!

—:o:—

In a speech at Toronto during his recent visit to Canada General Smuts stated pontifically while referring to India: "We will apply patience to India's impatience, wisdom to its unwisdom, and in the end work out a happy solution through the application of the vital principle of self-governing status for the Dominions". The "Natal Witness", commenting upon this remark, observed that "the spirit of the pronouncement was calculated to have a good effect in London as well as in India". But the veteran statesman will be better employed in turning his immediate attention to the status of Indians in his own country and helping them as the opponent of the Hertzog Government's anti-Indian policy in their efforts to secure adherence to the "Gentlemen's Agreement" by those who are in political power in South Africa. We shall charitably assume that General Smuts will help them, as he repeatedly declared his opposition, during the electoral campaign in South Africa, to the Hertzog anti-Asiatic policy. We are well aware, however, that between the attitude of the Party he leads and the attitude of the Nationalists there is not much to choose so far as justice to the South African Indian community is concerned. But it is clear that the community runs now a great danger of suffering not only political extinction but also economic starvation if the Select Committee appointed by the South African Legislature to recommend legislation "to operate effectively and to close up loopholes in", the Gold Township Law of 1885 and the later anti-Indian legislation of 1919 is not effectively opposed in its plans by a strong representation of the Indian point of view.

The latest news from South Africa is that anti-Asiatics have jubilantly welcomed the appointment of this Select Committee. They evidently hope that its recommendations will ensure the introduction of legislation which will secure them, thorough segregation of Indians throughout the Union, further encroachments upon Indian rights in regard to holding landed property, and assure them that effective progress can be made in the campaign of squeezing the Indians out of South Africa. The Indian community earnestly plead that Mr. Sastri and Mr. Bajpai should be requested to go out to South Africa again to help them to fight against the new peril. They request the Government of India to put pressure on the Union Government to adjourn the meetings of the Select Committee. We hope the Government of India will do this and also see their way to depute Mr. Bajpai to go out and help the Indians in South Africa, even if Mr. Sastri, owing to his indifferent health and preoccupation with the Whitley Commission, is unable to go over. Mr. Bajpai's experience will be of considerable help to Sir Kurma Reddi in the arduous work that awaits him. Meanwhile it is good to learn that Mr. Tyson is hurrying to Cape Town to represent to the Hertzog administration the Indians' point of view. The manner in which the Gentlemen's Agreement has been worked by the Union Government is clearly brought out in the interim statement issued by Pundit Bhawani Dayal on the lot of the returned Indian emigrants from South Africa. While the "uplift" portions of the Agreement have been studiously neglected by the Hertzog Government, they have concentrated on its "repatriation" clauses. They have been quick to seize the opportunity afforded by the agreement of squeezing the Indians out. The temptation of a subsidy of £20 per adult has persuaded about seven thousand illiterate Indians to consent to be repatriated to this country but their position on return 'home' is most miserable. A considerable number of them emigrate to Malaya and Ceylon after having exhausted all their resources. This is a serious aspect of the returned emgirant problem and the Government of India must make a thorough inquiry into it.

THEIR AMAZING ARROGANCE.

—:o:—

According to a special cable to the "Hindu" Sir Cecil Walsh, a former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, in a letter to the "Times" of February 6 criticises the statement of Mr. McWorth Young, the Army Secretary, during the recent debate on Mr. Jayakar's resolution in the Legislative Assembly in a manner which throws a flood of light on the mentality of the British diehards. He is out and out for the provision of medical treatment of British officers and their womenfolk through the retention of a British element in the Indian Medical Service, solely on the ground of colour. He declares, "So long as the English govern India, if they still want to do so, and English officials in large numbers live there, some racial discrimination in domestic matters is inevitable." This arrogant claim India is not prepared for a moment to tolerate. She has no objection at all to secure the highest possible efficiency in medical instruction of her own children and highly qualified Indian doctors are now available some of them with even brilliant European qualifications. If on ground of colour, an Englishman or Englishwoman refuses to profit by the service of such men, when employed by the State, he or she cannot expect that nationalist India will agree to bear the burden of supporting at the public expense a number of English medical men simply because British officials and their families want them

PERTINENT REMINDER.

—:o:—

The remarks of Mr. Justice Fford of the Lahore High Court accepting a transfer application should serve as a warning to magistrates that they must take the utmost care not to allow the accused before them to entertain any idea that they are being influenced by high police officials in their trial of a case. Mr. Justice Fford allowed the application for transfer of Dhanwantrai and other accused because he held that the contention of the applicants that the magistrate spoke on the telephone to the Deputy Inspector-General, C. I. D., a fact which the magistrate did not deny, precluded the possibility of a fair trial. He remarked: "I must say that a magistrate should not communicate with any person about the case in his court on the 'phone. The accused should get a fair trial." Cases where the accused complained that they had a "reasonable apprehension" of not securing a fair trial have been not been infrequent recently. Mr. Justice Fford's warning is very opportune.

IF DESHABANDHU WERE WITH US.

IMAGINATION AND REALITY.

(BY PARESH CHANDRA KAR).

To try to visualise what exactly would have been the present political situation of Bengal and of India if Deshbandhu were with us is an experiment in imagination that is at once pleasant, pertinent and licensed on the authority at least of a poet. It is pleasant because of the very memory of a great hero who loved his country more than himself, fought for it beyond himself and sacrificed his all to the extent of making himself a fakir and whose method of national work was independent in every sense of the term, being in agreement and often in difference with a greater hero who now leads the country at the present moment. It is pertinent because of the enormous references that are now being made to his hallowed name by men who have had the honour of being his whole-hearted supporters and co-workers as well as his declared opponents. It is licensed because a great poet has asked us to rejuvenate ourselves with the vision of our national heroes being with us—personalities who lived amongst us, gave us excellent lessons in the freedom movement, and above all enriched us with ideals of life and conduct that are immortal—all this at a time when the country is in danger of being misled or there is the possibility or reality of party dis-unions or risks ahead of a revolution of society which the country dares not face.

AFTER DARJEELING.

Since Darjeeling witnessed the passing away from unhappy India of that great political sannyasin of Bengal the country has been the scene of many a battle for freedom in which the leadership and personality of Deshbandhu Das was keenly and unquestionably felt. To recall only the most significant few, Calcutta was the site of a Congress that gave for the first time in the course of nearly half a century of its eventful existence an ultimatum to the British Parliament that was responded to with dignity, gesture, and sincerity though unfortunately not yet with tangible effect. And the passing away of a martyr of his own province whose death gave among his countrymen reminiscences of MacSwiney dying for Ireland. And then the historic announcement, the leaders' manifesto, the discussion in the Parliament, the Viceregal interview—and the breakdown. And to sum up the acceptance by the country at Lahore of the definition of her goal as complete independence or Purna Swaraj which the nation has accepted on the 26th of January with the jubilation and solemnity that were its due.

THE COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

Now what could have been the part played by Bengal just at the present moment under the leadership of Deshbandhu whose name is being used by both practical field politicians and armchair journalists? We would discuss the possible problem with reference only to the latest and liveliest phase of the political situation in the country. We refer to the boycott of legislatures or the question of 'Council Entry' to put it in the more pertinent phraseology of Das' time that is before the country for reconsideration under the mandate of no less an authority than the National Congress. The public has before it already the statement and appeal of Pandit Motilal on the question, which says: "Let me remind them (unwilling boycotters) that the whole raison d'etre of Council entry put forward by the late Mr. C. R. Das and others who worked with him when the Swaraj Party was started was that after Bardoli there was no programme of civil dis-

(Continued on page 10.

WOMEN & INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the present juncture when there is so much agitation about amendment in Hindu Law so as to secure adequate right of inheritance to women, it may interest your readers to know that laws of inheritance are not immutable and have been changed within recent years even in England by what is known as the Birkenhead Act (the Law of Property Act, 1922), the principal object of which was to make the law relating to land and other kinds of property the same. All the old rules of succession on intestacy have been repealed by the new Act.

Many of the old rules were unfair and in some cases absurd and the difference between the rules governing real and personal property led to many difficult legal questions. The rule which gave all the real property to the eldest son or eldest brother was not the rule which most deceased persons would have adopted if they had made a will. Land can still be settled on the eldest son either by settlement or by will if desired. But intestacy more frequently occurs, especially in the case of small estates, and in such cases it would very seldom be the desire of the deceased person that the whole of his property which happened to be real estate should go to his eldest son, leaving the other children with none. The new Act is based upon what is found by experience to be the most usual provision which a testator makes for his wife and children and other relations. All property whether real or personal devolves in the same way. The husband and the wife take the same interest in each other's lands on intestacy. If the husband *makes a will*, he may dispose all his property, real and personal, and give it to whom he chooses even though the wife and children get nothing. But if he *dies intestate*, then, all his real and personal property is held by his personal representatives upon trust for sale: and out of the money to arise from the sale and any ready money, the personal representatives are to pay the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased and all the administrative expenses and death duties. The residue is to be distributed as follows:—

(1) If the deceased leaves a husband or wife, the husband or wife takes,
   (a) all the personal chattels (furniture, plate, pictures &c.) absolutely;
   (b) £1000 free of death duties with interest at 5 p.c. per annum from the date of the death.
   (c) the income of half the residue for life, if the deceased leaves issue;
   (d) the income of the whole residue for life, if the de-

(Continued on page 10.

VIVISECTION.

—:o:—

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

I have carried on journalistic work and public speech not alone to make a living or a name; I have striven to embody some effort for the ennoblement of humanity and the increase of justice. In that I now find a real satisfaction, which material success might not have been able to secure me. I can lay my hands on every particular that can equip the writer or the orator who assaults the fortress of Vivisection, in plain of fortress, the science of cutting-up living beings. I have carried the information into the ranks of the students of medicine and surgery; I have influenced the Labour party and Modern Turkey, all too inclined to accept at its own estimate the validity of Modernism.

If a crust should be vouchsafed me while continuing this work, or some other part of the immense task, I would like to end my life in harness, dying while still fighting for the brutes who nose my knee and lick my hand and press their muzzles on my cheek. Desert them? Is it likely?

AN INSPIRED PROPHET.

There is something weird in coming in from the noisy, superficial, ribald modern world of London, to a room filled with philosophers, male and female, and to find them addressed by an Isaiah or a Jeremiah. This miracle I personally witnessed at Streatham, London, when Mr. F. de Vere Summers, presiding at an Anti-Vivisection meeting, introduced a medical man to the gathering as an opponent of this orthodox practice. One expected a counterpart of Dr. Hadwyn or Dr. Alinson, but Dr. Horatio Mathews is a unique personality. He started from the assumption that Britain granted toleration, and that it was a country accepting Christian ethics and Biblical revelation. He had been first aroused to holy wrath by the persecution meted out to a medical man, Dr. Hadwyn, because he opposed vivisection. He chiefly founded his views, however, on a conviction that God was speaking through his mouth. He was carrying the fiery cross through the Christian circles of England, warning them and the powers that be, as Pharaoh was warned of old. He had dared, with this mark of election on him, to beard the medical men and demand of them service for their souls' salvation. They did not dare to sneer or laugh. They said "We dare not take up the work". One or two said "We started this; we have got poorer and pooren; we shall perish if we persist". Others cannot face the loss of prestige; the contempt of the ungodly. They are Nicodemuses, who have not yet the confident courage to say to the tyrant of earth and enemy of God: 'Let my People Go'. To such as would embrace this faith all things were possible.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Just Rebuke.

Well might Acharya Ray express his keen surprise and feeling of sorrow over the performance of certain "amiable gentlemen" in Calcutta whom he justly compares to the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street," when they condemned at a recent public meeting in that city Mr. Haji's Coastal Shipping Bill. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Mr. Mullick and Company have, as the doyen of Bengali savants suggests, succumbed to "wirepulling from behind the scenes" and have danced "to the tune of interested foreign exploiters." They will be well advised to realise that all patriotic Indians are in favour of Mr. Haji's modest attempt to secure coastal shipping for the nationals of this country. As Acharya Ray pertinently points out "In every free country coastal traffic is reserved for its nationals." America, a mighty nation as she is, is making tremendous efforts to restore her shipping to its former position by adopting the very means Mr. Haji suggests in case of poor India.

Political Prisoners.

It is understood that the conference convened by Sir James Crerar for the revision of jail rules has so far only held a general discussion and will meet again in a few days to discuss specific conclusions. In view of the renewed hunger-strike of the Lahore prisoners as a protest against Government's unconscionable delay in improving the treatment of political prisoners, the members of the conference will do well to expedite their work. According to the Associated Press, the general impression at the conference is that "the recognition of political prisoners as a class will be ruled out, but the causes which give room for complaint of racial discrimination will disappear" and there will be three definite classes." Whether or not political prisoners are formed into a separate class, all those, including such prisoners who are not guilty of moral turpitude, are entitled to special treatment.

Discrimination.

As a matter of fact political prisoners are treated as a class by themselves. Only, instead of receiving fair consideration, they are in many cases singled out for specially galling treatment. This fact has been borne out by a large number of political prisoners who have exposed after their release the discrimination against them in jails. Only a few days ago Mr. Akoor Anantacharlar, a Congress worker, who was released in January last from the Vellore Central Jail, showed in the press how jail authorities marked out political prisoners for particularly severe treatment, citing in proof his own experiences and those of Mr. Annapurniah who is still in jail. A significant experience related by him is that Swamy Shanmugandandam, a political prisoner, "sometime after his release was found to have been passing by the Jail road (which is an ordinary thoroughfare) and two warders who happened to wish him were punished by the Superintendent."

A Thought for the Day.

"The more I know intimately of the lives of other men, to say nothing of my own, the more obvious it is to me that the wicked does not flourish nor is the righteous punished. But for this to be clear we must bear in mind what almost all forget that the rewards of life are contingent upon obedience to the whole law—physical and moral—and that moral obedience does not atone for physical sin, or vice versa."

T. H. HUXLEY.

The Orphan's Fate.

Beggar:—"——and then both parents died and left me an orphan."

Passer-by:—"Is that so? What are you going to do with it?"

The World Of Sport.

THROUGH MY GLASSES.

What The Running Tells.

(BY "PILOT".)

Backers found a very mixed fate awaiting them at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. Among the beaten favourites were NOFAL, SHEEMA, BLACK JUST, BASATSKI and PRINCE EDWARD. However, there were no more popular winners than HIGHNESS and ACUMEN, both turned out by Godfrey.

* * * *

All who saw the remarkable gallop put up by HIGHNESS in the race for the Eclipse Stakes paid the gelding son of Viceroy a tribute by plunging on him in the popular Grand Western Handicap. His owner, the sporting young Maharaja of Rajpipla, was present to see his smart horse put up the best performance of his career up-to-date.

* * * *

Two horses whose running was impressive were STINGER and SHIPSHAPE. The former carried the jacket of a Calcutta owner, Mr. A. D. Gordon. That this six-year old was considerably fancied was evident from the way his price shortened at the heel. He ran a good race in a field which included several smart customers. Keep an eye on him. A distance event is well within his compass.

* * * *

SHIPSHAPE left the serious work to his stable-mate, but he was in no way distressed at the end of a fast run race and should win in the purple jacket before long.

* * * *

AVAR was well in the fighting for the Gaye Plate, Division I, for a mile. His strides began to shorten from the distance and Behsman wisely did not press him. Back him over a mile.

* * * *

A big weight proved the undoing of BIRDWOOD in the Manton Plate. Bence has this one in excellent trim and must pick up a race with him before the season closed down.

* * * *

TRISTAN'S late effort which brought him into prominence in the Abberley Plate made it plain that the son of Dark Legend is right back to his best form again. He has several engagements over a long course and a following for him is clearly indicated.

* * * *

PASHA can be reckoned a most unfortunate horse. An honest customer he is always high up in the weight scale and is always encountering some better than himself in his races. It is time the handicapper gave him a chance.

* * * *

RAJKUMAR failed us in the Abberley Plate, but the result of this race was an unsatisfactory one and I have an idea that the five-year old's poor get-away had a lot to do with his failure. Back him again.

* * * *

NOMAN is a good horse when in form and indications are not wanting that he is slowly coming back to his best. Mr. Esmail's chestnut was finishing on in the Gaye Plate, Division II, and was quite close up to the placed horses. Give him a place on your list.

* * * *

Note these: QUICK TOY, HUNTER, MANECK-BEG and TUSCULUM

SPECULATION IN TATA DEFERRED.

REMOVE THE SCRIPT FROM FORWARD LIST

Brokers' Petition To Stock Exchange.

The untimely speculation which is going in Tata Steel shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange has arrested the attention of several members of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association. Several members, numbering 34, have addressed a letter to the Board. Attention has often been drawn in these columns to the combination of several bull operators to squeeze the bears. This combination has now reached a stage when drastic action on the part of the Board is essential. In some quarters it is suggested that Government may be approached by investors and their attention drawn to the need for taking steps to deal with the excessive speculation which has reached a dizzy height. The most powerful Stock Exchange of the World, namely, the New York Stock Exchange, had to suffer owing to the evils of excessive and rash speculation. It is no use waiting till the clash comes and it will be in the interest of the Stock Exchange trading public that the Board of Directors should find a way out of the present unsettled conditions.

"MAD ELEPHANT."

The following is the letter addressed to the Board of the Stock Exchange:

We the undersigned beg of you to put the scrip of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Deferred share in to the cash list by removing it from the forward list. By experience this scrip has proved itself a "Mad elephant". Fluctuations in this scrip being very big and sudden both the brokers and the clients had to suffer a great deal. Besides, it is rather difficult to make out the intrinsic value of this share as the Company has since long not paid any dividend.

It was in 1921 when Deferreds got a dividend and since then there has been no dividend whatsoever in this scrip. Don't you think it rather dangerous to keep a scrip on the forward list in which there is a great deal of speculation going on and which has paid no dividend for the last nine years?

Going through the Articles of Association of this Company, we find that uptil the time when the Company makes a profit of about one crore, Deferreds cannot get any dividend. On the other hand when the Company makes a profit of 3 crores, Deferreds will get a very big dividend and the rate may go up to Rs. 1,500. The next year if the Company cannot make this profit and there is no dividend for Deferreds the price may again slump to Rs. 155/-. This is the position of Deferreds as per the arrangement of dividends of this Company. Is it proper to keep such a share on the forward list?

Brokerage in our market is just like "Pucca Adat", in which we have to take the risk of the clients as well as the Bazar parties. It can be easily understood that our interests lie where there is lesser risk. If we are to look to "Safety First" we should make our clients do forward business only in such scrips which are least risky. It is therefore not right to keep a share like Tata Deferreds which is always fluctuating on a very large scale on the forward list.

NOT A NEW REQUEST.

Now let us cast a look at the position of this scrip to-day. How strange is the trend of this scrip and on what a bog scale speculation is going on, in this scrip can be clearly understood by the following table showing the comparative prices for the last few years of this scrip to those of the other scrip of the same Company.

3rd Feb..	Ordy.	Def.	2nd Pref.
1926	16/8	46/4	56
1927	61	176/4	79/12
1928	78/8	178/12	93/4
1929	79/8	283/12	84/12
1930	46	251/14	69/8

Our request is not a new one as in 1917, forward business in Tata Deferreds was stopped by the Board due to very big fluctuations. 1916 August Settlement opened at Rs. 760 and closed at Rs. 1,500. It took only one month to put the level from Rs. 1,200 down to Rs. 600 again. At the present time also in face of some such extraordinary circumstances such big fluctuations may occur. We draw your attention also to the fact that the public's capacity to lose further is at an end. It is, therefore, a necessity that this share should be removed from the Forward list at a very early date, say within a month or two at the most. The time also is ripe for such an action. Most of the shares have been locked up with very good parties and the number of shares undelivered and with Budliwalas and also outstandings is rather small. Our request is to remove this share from the forward list from the end of June at the latest.

We the petitioners have no connection with the rise and fall in the prices. We simply bring this fact to your kind notice because it is in the interests of the brokers as well as clients. We are confident that you wih take proper steps in this matter. Many of the brokers have suffered due to uncalled for and very big fluctuations in this scrip,—are suffering and if this scrip is not removed from the forward list it may cause a panic with a big P in our market in the near future. This being our true belief we are making this petition and hope to have an early settlement of this matter.

The following are the signatures to the letter:—

1 Dharamshee Trikamjee, 2 A. B. Pandit, 3 Motilal Bawalal, 4 Amritlal Popatbhai, 5 Khimji Poonjabhai, 6 M. R. Ved & Co., 7 Ramniklal Thakordas, 8 Jesingbhai Balabhai, 9 Magaldas N Mehta, 10 Chhaganlal T. Nanavati, 11 Chimanlal Nagindas, 12 Gordhandas Karsandas, 13 Mohanlal M. Parekh, 14 S. V. Burve, 15 Curimbhoy Rahimtulla, 16 Mangaldas Hakamchand, 17 Nanji Jethabhai, 18 Jagmohandas Motichand, 19 Motilal Ranchhoddas 20 Varjivandas Liladhar, 21 Chimanlal Dahyabhai, 22 Chimanlal Premchand, 23 Ishwarlal C. Marfatia, 24 Lalubhai Nagardas, 25 Jal. J. H. Gazdar, 26 T. J. Doshi 27 Satyanarayan Bhuramal, 28 Bhagvandas Purshottamdas, 29 Manilal M Baxi, 30 Harjivan Dayaram, 31 Kasumalli J. Rahimtulla, 32 Chhotalal M. Kothari, 32 Manmohandas Kalidas, and 34 Chhaganlal Nagardas.

H. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

EXCITING GAMES IN FINALS.

Lady Sykes Distributes Trophies.

Lady Sykes distributed trophies to the winners in the Hard Court Tennis Tournament at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana grounds on Monday evening. A large crowd witnessed the finals in the Mens' Doubles and Mixed doubles and both the games provided most exhilarating tennis.

The first match was between Raja Iyer and Wagle versus Suvarna Khardekar, the latter winning after a gruelling struggle. It was a trial of strength between youth versus experience, and youth by its sheer doggedness and sustenance triumphed at last. Both Suvarna and Khardekar played a very determined game and often ventured too far, with the result that the game ran into three sets. At critical stages of the game their smashes too often found the net and their opponents were not slow to take advantage of these faults.

In the first set, Suvarna and Khardekar had established a clear lead of 5\2, when sheer bad play on their part enabled their opponents to equalise and take the set at 7\5. The second set was a very long-drawn out affair, the winners eventually getting the better of it at 11\9. The last set was productive of brilliant play by the winners. They conceded only one game to the others, and won the match at 5-7, 11-9, 6-1.

It must be said to the credit of the defeated pair that their play was at no time bad. Raja Iyer especially playing a brainy game while Wagle's drives along the base line were neat and accurate.

MIXED DOUBLE FINALS.

Miss Moran and Ranga Rao won the Mixed Doubles finals against Mrs. Davidson and Brough. (4-6, 6-4, 8-6). The play of the winners was not too consistent, Miss Moran especially being very erratic. She, however, executed some brilliant returns which evoked rounds of applause. Ranga Rao played his usual "sang froid" game and managed to pull the game round at times when it was decidedly in favour of their opponents. Mrs. Davidson's play was excellent, her smashes and work at the net being remarkably good. Brough's play fell short of his usual standard especially towards the close of the last set.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROPHIES.

Lady Sykes distributed trophies to the following winners:—

GENT'S SINGLES:

Winner:—Mr. U. D. Ranga Rao.
Runner-up:—B. H. Khardekar.
Semi-Finalists:—Suvarna and Kamruddin.

LADY'S SINGLES:

Winner:—Miss Leila Rao.
Runner Up:—Mrs. M. P. McDougall.
Semi-Finalists:—Mrs. N. E. V. Patterson and Miss O. Stebbing.

GENT'S DOUBLES:

Winners:—N. R. Suvarna and B. H. Khardekar.
Runners up:—R. S. Raja Iyer and R. A. Wagle.

LADY'S DOUBLES:

Winners:—Miss O. Stebbing and Mrs. Corbett-Wrights Runners-Up Mrs. T. N. Davidson and Mrs. M. P. McDougall.

MIXED DOUBLES:

Winners:—Miss Moran and U. D. Ranga Rao.
Runners-Up:—Mrs. Davidson and T. R. Brough.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION AT RIALTO.

—:o:—

A double attraction is being provided this week at the Rialto Cinema, Lamington Road. Mr. William Hallman, the well-known European actor and humourist whose one-man revue programme at the Majestic Hotel last week was very much appreciated is giving interesting selections from his repertoire at the Rialto in conjunction with cinema.

Another attraction of the programme is the highly entertaining comedy film "For Ladies Only" in which the beautiful Jacqueline Logan and Clifford Coleman play the leading roles.

SLAUCHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

(Continued from page 12.)

the proposal of stopping the slaughter of cattle. Arguing in a circle, the Commissioner tried hard to prove that if the slaughter of milch cattle below eight years of age was prohibited by legislation, it would raise the price of milk. In that event, the "Gawalis" would not import cattle below that age with the result that supply of milk would suffer and good milch cattle would be slaughtered in the place of those not yielding milk. As a general rule, buffaloes came into milk at an age of 6.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

It was not a paying proposition to maintain these buffaloes in dry period. The Gawali had, therefore, no alternative but to send these "dry" buffaloes to be slaughtered. Sending these "dry" buffaloes to suburbs would present not inconsiderable difficulties since stables and foodstuff had got to be provided for. The only remedy for him in these circumstances was to kill the buffaloe either for hide or meat. On both accounts he had to suffer economically. That would mean a rise in the price of milk and a loss to all consumers of milk.

The Commissioner maintained that the proposition was impracticable. If they prohibited slaughter in Bombay, the only consequence would be that the cattle in the city would be taken out of Bombay to be slaughtered in any of the suburbs. In that case they would lose the revenue and the suburban municipalities would be benefited. Speaking personally, he was as much interested as any orthodox Hindu in saving the lives of cattle. The only practical way to save them was to establish milk-producing industry on the dairy basis outside Bombay. Even the Cattle Expert of the Government of Bombay had agreed with him (speaker) that it was an impracticable measure to put restrictions on the slaughter of cattle. That would result in a heavy economic loss to the whole of the milk-producing community. Besides, the Government was not likely to accept the measure even, if the Corporation accepted it. In conclusion, he suggested, that the matter should again be sent to a committee of whatever experts they might choose for consideration and report.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy, supporting the original proposition, said that the Commissioner's hollow arguments did not carry conviction in the least.

"ARGUING IN VICIOUS CIRCLE."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai remarked that the Commissioner was arguing in a vicious circle. Nobody, not even the Commissioner, could deny the fact that the number of milch cattle was slowly yet gradually decreasing, thanks to the policy of Government as regards grazing lands. The question before them was: were they going to conserve their supply or run it waste? It was a pity that the Commissioner had all along the income of the slaughter house on his brains. Why should the Commissioner imagine that the Suburban municipalities would be lagging behind in this important reform if only the Corporation were to give them a lead? There was not much worth any consideration in what Sir Vasantrao had said on the subject.

"SIR VASANT—ENEMY OF BOTH COMMUNITIES."

In the disguise of an orthodox Hindu, Sir Vasantrao was "an enemy of both the communities" and at heart he was a real non-Hindu. (Laughter).

Mr. M. N. Talpade supported the proposition. The Commissioner, he said, was afraid of the consequences which were mainly the creation of his own imagination. He would ask his Muslim friends not to make it a communal question. Hindus were capable of forcing it as a communal issue but they had studiously refrained from that course simply because they did not want to disrupt the communal harmony on a question which was predominantly economic.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the original proposition. He pointed out that the question involved in the proposition, extended far beyond the supply of meat and milk. A time had come when they had to devise means by which the slaughter of milch cattle could be stopped, no matter whatever the cost would be.

There was great laughter in the House when the speaker imagined himself to be in the Court room and remarked that he did not want to take time of the Court.")

WIN OVER MUSLIMS FIRST.

Mr. Nanavati Hiralal supported the proposition.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee regretted the fact that the debate was mixed with a measure of unreality because they refused to believe in the reality of the situation. The proposition was an appeal to Government to remedy what was regarded an evil. In his opinion, it was utterly futile to repose any confidence in the present Government. They all knew that this Government was kept up by the Muslim vote. He would prefer going on knees to Muslims and bring about mutual understanding to an appeal to this Government. He exhorted the Muslims to rise to the situation and demonstrate that they were not guided by sentiments. He appealed to the House to find out a "via media" that would ensure the largest measure of unity between the two communities. It would then be easy to approach Government with a united demand.

Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment bringing down the age limit in the original proposition to 3 years in the case of male cattle and 4 years in the case of female.

"NOT A COMMUNAL REPORT."

Dr. Batlivala pointed out that it was not a question to be trifled with. In his opinion, it was a matter on which unanimity of opinion was essential.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, supporting the proposition, made it clear that he was not speaking as a Hindu at all. He was speaking as a citizen of Bombay. He had taken into account all the interests involved in the proposition. If he were to talk as a Hindu, he would at once and unhesitatingly say that not a single cow should be slaughtered. But that was not his position. He knew that they were living in an age where compromise was the order of the day. A dispassionate consideration of the Committee's report would show that it was not a report of Hindus. It was foolish to expect any relief in this respect from the Bombay Legislative Council. In relying upon the Council's help, Mr. Tairsee was living in a most uncertain and unreal age. The Bombay Council was the most rotten Council in the whole of India. (Mr. Nariman: so are all Councils and even the Legislative Assembly.) Continuing, the speaker argued that compromise was not always in all circumstances the only right method of solving important problems. Sir Vasantrao had made out a communal point. Nobody in the House was a representative of any particular community. They were all representatives of the city. (Cries of hear, hear) The House must make efforts to support the important dairy industry by preventing slaughter of milch cattle. The experiment had been successfully tried in C. P. and there was no reason why it could not be worked out in Bombay with similar results.

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION CARRIED.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate. Mr. L. R. Tairsee's amendment was thrown out in the division by 28 to 48 votes. Sir Vasantrao's amendment was rejected by a large majority. The original proposition was then put to vote and declared carried by an overwhelming majority. The House then adjourned to Thursday next.

AHMEDABAD INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.

—:o:—

QUESTION OF ITS CONTINUANCE.

Discussion With Pt. Jawaharlal.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Whether the local branch of the Independence League should be continued or not was discussed at a meeting of the Branch held this evening at the offices of the Nutan Gujarat Press. Having been asked to express his opinion on the point, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote: "It is difficult for me to say anything definite about Independence for India League, as it is at present in a very curious state. I would suggest, however, that branches might continue to exist. Their programme will, of course, be the Congress programme." The meeting decided to defer consideration of the question till the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru here, when it would be fully discussed with him.—A. P.

PRAJA MANDAL AND EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

Vallabhbhai Patel Elected President.

NAVSARI, Feb. 10.

Brisk preparations for the Praja Mandal Session and the Industrial Exhibition to be held under its auspices are going on. Elaborate arrangements for making the Exhibition an All-India affair.

Dr. Sumant has already left for the Kadi Prant on propaganda tour.

Amreli is very much agitated over the enhanced land revenue and will consequently form a bulwark of this year's session.

The Exhibition Committee has resolved to request the Maharajah of Baroda to open the Exhibition, failing which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya may be approached to perform the function.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Praja Mandal met last evening and elected Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as President.—Free Press

MEERUT ACCUSED HUNGER-STRIKES.

MR. ANSARI ASKED TO PRODUCE PASS.

Protests Against Humiliation.

PT. JAWAHARLAL TO INTERVIEW ACCUSED.

MEERUT, Feb. 10.

Mr. Langford James continued his address and read several extracts from the proceedings of the All-India Trade Union Conference held at Calcutta. He commented on the demands of the Workers' Party, namely, complete independence, minimum wages, universal education, and appropriation of land without compensation. Passing on, he read out their comments on the Nehru Report and elaborate speeches. Mr. James occupied till lunch reading 'in extenso' the speech of S. S. Joshi, accused, who presided at the Calcutta Conference.

Mr. F. H. Ansari, Bar-at-Law, who was present in the Court occupied the Defence benches. It is understood that he will be appearing for P. C. Joshi, accused, from to-morrow.

MR. ANSARI'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Ansari made a protest that he was denied entrance to the Court and asked to produce his pass. He said it was humilitating that a lawyer should have to enter the Court with a pass.

At the outset Nimbkar accused, stated that Alwe, accused, as a protest had gone on hunger-strike as his demands had not been granted. He was weak and unable to attend the Court to-day.

MR. DESHPANDE INTERVIEWS ACCUSED.

After lunch Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Girdharilal were present in the Court. On an application made by Bradley, the Judge allowed Mr. Deshpande to interview the accused in batches of six in the verandah of the Court granting fifteen minutes for each batch. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal will interview the accused in the jail this evening, in connection with defence arrangements which, it is expected, will be made shortly. He is leaving Meerut to-night.

Mr. Langford James resuming his address, read extracts from proceedings of the Trade Union Congress and also from newspapers conducted by some of the accused including an article which described non-violence as "killing oppressors which is not violence but virtue."—A. P.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

British Minister Explains Position.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Rugby.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, yesterday met the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association at Shanghai, to whom he explained the British Government's proposals for the gradual withdrawal of British extra-territorial rights in China. The two organisations embrace British and other Nationals in their membership.

The action of Sir Miles Lampson in taking them into his confidence was much appreciated. Sir Miles had previously explained the British proposals to other leading bodies in Shanghai when he was recalled to Nanking by the fatal illness of Lady Lampson. It is understood that he hopes to complete the explanation during the weekend, when he will return to Nanking to continue the negotiations with the Chinese authorities.—B. C. W.

TRAINS ARRIVE LATE & ALMOST EMPTY.

(Continued From page 1.)

most all the signals on Up and Down running lines were kept lowered and that without lights. A few stations were passed even against signals. Black-legs recruited were not useful for safe working. They were posted for spectacular affect which would demoralise the strikers. At Bhusawal the resumption was complained of to be due to the bungling of pleader Sathe who was an official of the Union. It was said that the local Secretary, Karkykeri, was arrested and released. Before taking him back to work he was compelled to cease connection with the Union, but the men appeared too recognise the mischief done by resumption and were restive again, particularly over the agreements they had to undertake foregoing the past services.

I interviewed some workers who had resumed work and they expressed willingness to go again.

The strike between Wardha was as impressive as at the Bombay end. Generally most of the stations between Bombay and Nagpur were affected. Only one goods train was seen after Akola. Many stations presented a deserted appearance. The train arrived at its destination one hour and thirty minutes late in spite of reckless speed to make up the lost time on the way. The workers at Nagpur whom I met showed firmness and determination to continue the strike."

BINA, FIRM AS ROCK.

The President, Railwaymen's Union, Bina wires.

"Railwaymen's strike at Bina getting stronger day by day. Mail and express trains are late. All trains running almost empty. Bhopal to Jhansi and Branch line. Intermediate stations rapidly going on strike one by one. Railway officers supplying through the contractor half-seer "poories" and a quarter seer of sweets to the temporarily engaged men without allowing them to go elsewhere. Accidents happening frequently. Morning and evening, strikers' meetings are held; and picketing is going on peacefully. Women workers are delivering spirited lectures. Strikers are firm as rock.

AT SHOLAPUR.

Railway strikers are firm. Notice to evict was served on one striker to-day at four and he has been evicted from his house. City Magistrate and Police Officers were present on the occasion General opinion is against the action. Wires sent to Collector and Commissioner for inquiry. Evacuation notices are also served on strikers of Mohol, Bale and Pakani stations.

MR. PRAKASAM ON HIS OWN ELECTION.

—:o:—

Wisdom Of Council. Boycott.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Mr. T. Prakasam who has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly in the bye-election for the seat vacated by him after the Lahore Congress in the course of a statement to the Press says:

I leave it to the public to judge for themselves whether the endeavour that I in co-operation with other friends am making to set right what we believe to be a mistake on the part of the majority of the Congress, is in the right direction or not. I believe with many others that it was a very wrong move to have abandoned the Legislature at this juncture. I do not agree with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some other leaders that this is an irrevocable decision. If circumstances demand it and the truth is ascertained, the decision might be modified at any time. It is only a question of time. I hope the leaders will not be swayed by false notions of prestige.—A.P.

CROYDON-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

—:o:—

New Zealanders Out To Beat Hinkler's Record.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Flying Officer H. L. Piper and Flying Officer C. Kay took off this morning from Croydon Aerodrome for Australia on an attempt to beat Bret Hinkler's record, established in 1928. Piper and Kay are both New Zealanders serving in the Royal Air Force and have obtanied three months' leave to visit their homes. The plane is 105 Horse Power De Soutter Cyrrus known as "Saloon of Air" because the seats for both the pilots are enclosed.—Reuter.

CHOLERA STILL RAGING.

—:o:—

Kumbha Mela And Its Victims.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

Cholera in the Kumba Mela area continues and, it is reported, it has spread to the City proper also.

Dr. K. B. Mathur, Medical Officer in Charge in his recent letter to the Agarwal Sewa Samiti has written to say that Dooms who do the work of removing the dead bodies are unable to cope up with the work, and the Scouts of the Agarwal Samiti have been doing the work of removing the dead bodies to cremation grounds. The number of pilgrims at the Mela has increased owing to Ekadasi. The Scouts and the Police are doing excellent work at the Singam and Mela.—Free Press.

Rugby.—At Dublin, on Saturday, in a remarkably fast and varied game, the Irish Rugby Fifteen defeated England by a dropped goal to a try.—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—Rai Bahadur Akhoymaitra, Rajshahi author of Serjdowla, expired on Monday morning.—Free Press.

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RETURNED EMIGRANTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Their Sad Plight.

(BL SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL SANNYASI.)

At the time of my departure from South Africa I was asked by the Indian public there to enquire into the condition of the repatriated emigrants and to communicate to them the result of my enquiry as early as possible. I arrived in Bombay on 26th October, 1929, and have since that time been busy making these enquiries. During these three months I have travelled more than 4,000 miles and have interviewed a large number of these returned emigrants individually and in meetings. Not only had I to travel in Northern India for this purpose but had to go to South India as well, I am grateful to the Government officials—the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta and the Special officer for South African repatriates at Madras for their valuable help, without which my enquiries would have remained incomplete. I have already drafted out my report but I am withholding it from publications for the following reasons:—

I. The problem of returned emigrants from South Africa is of vast significance and any hasty conclusions many adveisely affect the Capetown Agreement.

II. By way of courtesy I must submit my own ideas on this subject to people like Right Honourable V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Sir K. V. Reddy and others and get their suggestions.

III. I have still an open mind on this subject and though the facts and figures that I have been able to gather are sufficient to convince any reasonable person that this repatriation business has proved harmful to the returned emigrants and has brought untold miseries to the colonial-born children, still, I have not made up my mind regarding the line of action to be taken to remedy this state of affairs.

IV. Though I have intimate knowledge about the condition of returned emigrants in Northern India, my knowledge about the returned emigrants in South India is confined to Madras and its suburbs only.

Thus the present statement is only a tentative one and is subject to revision in the light of new facts and figures that may be brought to bear upon it.

It is most difficult for the returned emigrants to settle in India peacefully. During the last three months of my travel in several parts of India I did not meet a single returned emigrant who is happy with his new environments and who would not like to return to the colony if he could only get a chance; while the number of people who are simply pining away in the hope of getting a free passage to South Africa or any other colony can be counted by hundreds, if not thousands. I have been actually approached by a large number of people to make an arrangement for their emigration to some colony.

PATHETIC SIGHT.

It has been a pathetic sight to see some of those healthy labourers of Natal reduced to a mere skeleton by living in the slums of Calcutta and Madras in most unhealthy surroundings. They have cried before me and their cry has made me think furiously about the wisdom of repatriating about ppeople from South Africa and other colonies.

I myself am a colonial born and can therefore easily enter into the spirit of those who are born in the colonies and who are suffering great hardship on account of the indiscretion of their parents who brought them over here without realising its consequences.

Those who are returning from South Africa are mostly either illiterate or half-educated and they cannot realise the difficulties that await them in the Motherland. To say that they are coming volunterily is only a half-truth. No doubt there is no compulsion on them but the temptation of £20 per adult does persuade most of these returned emigrants to leave South Africa along with their children. Things have considerably changed since the time when these people went to South Africa and they can never visualise the sort of life that they will have to lead in India. Mahatma Gandhi rightly observed in the Young India of 2nd May 1927.

"There is no doubt that if these repatriates are to be received they must be specially cared for. India, to most of them, is like foreign land."

FORCED TO LEAVE AGAIN.

I have been told that a considerable number of the returned emigrants from South Africa emigrate to Malaya and Ceylon after having exhausted all their resources in India. Now this is a serious development which neither the makers of the assisted emigration scheme nor the returning emigrants themselves, could ever have imagined as likely. Wages in Malaya and Ceylon are much lower than those in South Africa. If on their return these returned emigrants are to be compelled by their circumstances to emigrate to Malaya and Ceylon then they ought to be told of this fact before their departure to India.

The assisted emigration scheme has been in force for more than two years and between six and seven thousand Indians have taken advantage of it. What percentage of these people have been able to settle peacefully in India is a question that cannot be answered off hand. For that we require a Commission of enquiry to be appointed by the Government of India. It is a fact that Rao Saheb Kunhiraman Nair inspite of his undoubted ability and deep sympathy has been able to look after only a small percentage of the returned emigrants

I have been receiving a number of letters from my friends in South Africa to let them know the results of my enquiry. I would advise them to be a little more patient. It is a delicate problem and the Government of India should be given sufficient time to consider this questions.

I earnestly hope that Sir Mohammad Habibulla will give his serious attention to this question and would appoint a Commission of enquiry.

If unfortunately the Government does not accede to this request then it will be my duty to publish my report by the end of April. We must proceed constitutionally and should not begin any propaganda against repatriation before we have exhausted all other sources of bringing pressure on the Government of India and the Union Government to reconsider the assisted emigration scheme in the light of facts and figures that may be established by the Commission of Enquiry.

I may add here in the end that I alone am responsible for this statement, that is the result of an absolutely independent enquiry.

Prawasi Bhawan
P. O. Khargarh
Via Sasaram, Bihar
7th February, 1930.

SARDARS AND INAMDARS.

—:o:—

The Secretaries, Sardars and Inamdars' Central Association state in the course of a statement:—

"The resolution of the Deccan Sardar and Dumaldar Sabha of Poona passed in its meeting on the first of February "disowning" the deputation organised by the Sardars and Inamdars' Central Association of the Bombay Presidency and condemning the "unauthorised action of Sardar Mutalik in promoting the said Sardars' deputation" has attracted our attention.

At the outset, we question the validity of the resolution of the said Sabha of Poona on the ground that no notice of the meeting in which the said resolution was passed and of the purpose for which it was convened was given to some of the life-members and ordinary members of the said Sabha. Sardar Mutalik himself is a life-member of the said Poona Sabha and he was not given any notice.

Leaving it aside, we note with great pleasure that the Sabha has nothing to say against the important constitutional and other questions which the Central Association urged in its statement of the deputation which waited on His Excellency on 7th January. The main grounds of the resolution of the Poona Sabha look more personal than substantial. They are three : (a) That the Sardars and Inamdars' Central Association is a new name; (b) that the Deccan Sardars and Dumaldars' Sabha of Poona was not consulted by the Central Association, and (c) that Sardar Mujumdar was not included in the deputation. We shall reply in the same order.

NOT A NEW ASSOCIATION.

We are astonished at the discovery of the said Sabha that it finds the name of our Association to be "quite new". We may inform the said Sabha that nothing is new. The Central Association organised and led a deputation in 1917 to wait upon the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, gave written and oral evidence before the Parliamentary Franchise and Functions Committees, addressed letters to Lord Selbourne in 1919, gave written and oral evidence before the Muddiman Committee, before the Skeen Commission, and last but not the least before the Simon Commission.

We expressly poaint out that it is the business of the Central Association to decide about the personnel of the deputation organised by it. Sardar Mujumdar has not chosen to be a member of the Central Association, and neither he nor the Deccan Sardars and Dumaldars' Sabha of Poona have any reasonable ground to be aggrieved by the non-inclusion of Sardar Mujumdar in the deputation.

The Deccan Sardar and Rumaldar Sabha is a distinct body from the Central Association. The said Sabha's resolution is uncalled for and is impolitic and seeks to interfere with the affairs of a distinct body with which the said Sabha has no concern whatever.

THE FUEL PROBLEM.

—:o:—

How Germany Solves It.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following article will prove of immense interests to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" as India is in need of petrol, and it shows the right way to fight foreign monopoly. If Germany succeeds in fighting and overcoming, foreign monopoly why not India having millions of tons of brown coal totally unexplored.

The supreme task now set before Germany's men of science is a speedy and practical solution of the fuel problem. According to Robert Long of (Philadelphia) the 20,000 German professors now on the job seem in a fair way not only to make their own country self-supporting in the matter-of power, but to create the surplus of that valuable commodity for export to other countries.

Possibly Mr. Long's assertion that they are "making power out of nothing" is an exaggeration, but when he explains that this new nothing, or next to nothing, on which they are operating is the brown coal, similar to the lignite which abounds in the Dakotas and other parts of our West, we can pardon the phrase. For no kind of fuel has been regarded in the past as possessing less actual value. When taken from the ground brown coal is, a very poor relation of black coal. It is vegetable matter of the tertiary formation which has been through only the beginning of the heating and compression which in older deposits yielded bituminous coal and, in the final stage, anthracite. About all that can be said in favour of brown coal is that it can be easily worked and that its supply is inexhaustible.

Germany now knows, if she never knew before, that she is in for a coal famine. The simple truth is that she cannot get back to the production of ordinary coal that was regarded as normal before the war. The estimate is 70,000,000 tons below the output of 1913. But this fact alone would not have caused the present scramble for brown coal among the industrial magnets of Germany—Stinnes, Thyssen, Wolf, and the Stumms. What has put real life into the brown coal boom is the discovery that oil may be profitably distilled from this substance, and German science decided long ago that oil was to be the fuel of the future. Direct consumption of any kind of coal is now looked upon as waste.

Oil has sometimes been distilled from black coal, and now the distillation process has been applied to brown coal. Although technically far more difficult, and perfected only after a great outlay of brainwork and money, the brown coal process is far more profitable than the distillation of black coal, for the reason that black coal has still a great intrinsic value as power, whereas brown coal is regarded as almost worthless for direct consumption.

There are extensive brown coal fields on the Rhine near Cologne, in Prussian Saxony Thuringia, Anhalt, and Brunswick; between the Eble and the Oder, in Bavaria and Silesia. Taking into account the brown coal beds in Russia, it is estimated that the visible supply, if converted into efficient and transportable fuel, would furnish all Europe with power for a thousand years. Between 1913 and 1917 Germany's brown coal production rose from 87,233,000 to 95,553,000 tons. The estimated production for last year is 110,000,000 tons. Within three years, however, it is believed that there will be a yearly output of 180,000,000 tons, and, unless all signs fail, this will be increased within ten years to nearly 300,000,000 tons.—Yours, etc.,

MITHU THANAVALA.

Windy Hall,
Middle Colaba,
Bombay, Feb. 6.

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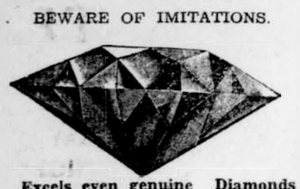

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PORTRAIT OF A POET.

Tagore's Girlish Complexion.

There is a man of nearly seventy with a trailing white beard, living quietly in a little village in India, who was once as precociously triumphant as Noel Coward. The world knows him to-day as Sir Rabindranath Tagore, India's greatest modern poet and thinker. Ever since he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 he has been a figure of international renown; but he was scarcely twenty years old when he gave the world two operettas for which he wrote, as Noel Coward has done at thirty for "Bitter Sweet", the book, lyrics, and music. Tagore has composed hundreds of songs, many of which are sung in India to this day. I have heard him sing some of them himself, for again like Coward, he can act and sing too, and has often, even in his advanced age, played big 'roles' in his own plays.

SCHOLARS OF ALL AGES.

I met him for the first time some years ago in the large rambling ancestral home in Calcutta, for fortune was kind to his forefathers, and this house of wealth and luxury thrusts its outpost rooms into the serried huts of poverty that seem to cower before it. But the sentimentality that is inherent in Bengalis has made Tagore a sort of sentimental squire to his neighbours, by whom he is worshipped as much for his liberality as for his genius.

He spends most of his time in a large upstairs room that is devoid of furniture. Here he reclines on cushions on the floor, while against the opposite wall, three deep as in a school, sit his disciples, also on the floor, facing him and intent on all he says. There are many young men among them, but others are old and wrinkled and toothless. They just sit in silent admiration while Tagore converses with one or other of his callers, who are ushered in as into the presence of royalty and motioned to seat beside him on the floor.

When I arrived, I was being led upstairs by an obsequious Indian servant when my sleeve was plucked by a tall, bearded Englishman, who emerged from the shadows and held out a large hairy hand in greeting. I recognized him from pictures I had seen of him in the Press as the Rev. C. F. Andrews, the English priest turned Tagore disciple. Mr. Andrews was dressed in white drill trousers held up by a necktie tied round his waist. He was collarless and in his shirt-sleeves. Thus writes R. J. Minney, in "John O'London's Weekly".

AN ENGLISH DISCIPLE.

He led me into a little square dim ante-room at the foot of the stairs, and there we conversed for more than half an hour about Tagore and his work. Mr. Andrews is a man of great culture, intense sincerity, and has the soul of a poet. He has translated most of Tagore's work from the original Bengali into English, though "Gitanjali," the prose poem which him the Nobel Prize, was translated by Tagore himself and revealed, what few realized, that in this alien language Tagore is a stylist worthy of a place beside the greatest English writers.

As night approached and the lamps were lit, I was taken up the stone stairs by Mr. Andrews and ushered into the crowded room where the poet, with his white silken beard and flowing hair, drooped on silken cushions as he insinuated a soft, silken hand into mine. I was afraid of gripping it lest I crushed it. I took it gently as one would a child's, and as tenderly I laid it down again at his side.

They brought in a wooden stool for me to sit on, but as this made Tagore appear to be at my feet, I rejected it and sat on a cushion Tagore pulled from under his arm and patted smooth for me on the floor.

PORTRAIT OF A PROPHET.

Rabindranath Tagore is not a brown man in the way that all Indians are brown. His skin is a pale, delicate amber, smooth and unlined. His complexion is girlish and reminded me of Fannie Ward's, whose youthfulness he rivalled at his then age of nearly sixty. He speaks in a thin, high voice that is tender and caressing. And while he talked the assembled disciples, who faced us, nodded approving heads to one another; some had little white note-books on their knees into which they entered his tumbling words of wisdom.

He talked of the rising tide of modernism that had swept in full flood across America, destroying nature, destroying the glory of rivers, trees, forests, mountains, and setting up hideous structures of steel and brick in their stead. He deplored the rush of this self-same tide over the exquisite beauty of old Japan, which now stands bowler-hatted and transformed, gazing through horn-rims at an almost Americanized East. He then turned his pale far-away eyes sadly upwards and shut his lids as he threw his mind back into his childhood.

A PLAY WITH NO MEANING.

Tagore's family is resplendent with genius. His grandfather, Prince Dwarkanath Tagore, and his father, who was known as the Maharshi, or Great Sage, were leaders of the Brahmo Samaj reform movement in Hinduism, which is slowly winning its way. Tagore's eldest brother was a philosopher; his sister, Mrs. Ghosal, a little plump woman with whom I have had delightful talks over tea taken in English style in a drawing-room, is a novelist with a wide public. Two of Tagore's nephews are artists of international repute—Abanindranath Tagore, the dream-haunted, phantasy-filled assembler of fairies and hobgoblins in our edition-de-luxe fairy tales, whose pictures are all miracles in pale browns and blues; and Gogenandranath, the puckish caricaturist who is cynical with an almost Continental cruelty.

These two artistic brothers, nephews of the poet, helped me once to put on a play of Tagore's at Government House in Calcutta for the eight hundred guests of the Earl of Ronaldshay (now the Marquess of Zetland), assembled there for the Oriental Conference.

We rehearsed in the large hall of the Indian School of Art which these two brothers control. The play was "The Post Office," and Gogenandranath, one evening showed me with a smile a large and abstruse volume written by a German on the inner meaning of this Indian play. Hundreds of pages had been filled by the German scholar. "And it all amounts to this," said the nephew, "there is no inner meaning to it. My uncle told me so himself; and as he has written the play, he ought at least to be allowed to know what was in his mind when he wrote it."

The day before I left for London, I was at my bank in Calcutta and noticed an American lady talking through the grille to a North country Punjabi cashier.

"What a wonderful writer Tagore is," she was saying. "I've read all his books and would like to know which you regard as his best."

"I don't know, madam," replied the Indian,. "I only read Edgar Wallace and Marie Corelli."

And I recalled what the under-librarian of the biggest public library in India had once told me. "There are," he said, "far greater writers than Tagore in this country. The world knows nothing of them, for their work has never been translated into English. The discriminating Indian puts Tagore in his place somewhere low down in his literary scheme."

TURKEY'S ONWARD MARCH.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha As Democrat: An Anecdote.

Teaching the Turkish child to play is one of the moment projects in this part of the world and already it is experiencing a stronger influence from Russia and America. A model play ground has been opened in Angora.

The child of a prosperous family usually has a walk-back garden to play in with numerous children of the household for companions and various pets. But poor boys and girls run on the streets and these play-grounds will prove a real God-send to them.

THE GHAZI'S STATUE.

A young Turkish sculptor has been engaged by the Constantinople municipality to make a statue of the Ghazi. This marks an important event in Turkish art, for sculptors are hitherto been discouraged in Turkey and all the statues in the country have been executed by foreigners.

FOREIGN PROFESSIONALS BARRED.

A parliamentary commission of economics is preparing a report at Angora on which a new law will be based defining which professions arre open to foreign citizens. A tentative list of occupations closed to them is as follows:—Chemist, veterinary surgeon, money-changer, coachmen, chauffeur, insurance agent, lawyer, pharmacist, doctor and street merchant.

DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY.

In the 'good' old days of Turkish autocracy the Sultan with the Czar slept in a different room every night in high-walled palaces because he was afraid of being assissinated any moment. To-day the President is seen sipping coffee along with the proletariat in public squares of Yalova, a tiny watering-place in the foot hills of Anatolia, Turkey's George Washington sits on the ordinary iron chairs of the Sofe as he declines to make use of the upholstered chairs offered him by the owner. He has shown himself to be an apostle of high-thinking and simple living. His usual mence consists of cutlets, vegetables and rice. He often goes about unattended by guards and military men.

GHAZI'S ANECDOTE

One morning the Ghazi was driving to a government experimental farm when his car got off the route and he was obliged to seek guidance form a 13 year old peasant boy. The following conversation took place:—

Ghazi:—What is your name?
Shepherd:—Mustapha.
Ghazi:—My name is also mustapha. How much do you earn?
Shepherd:—56 pounds (about Rs. 60) a year. I give it to my mother to buy our food.

The Ghazi gave him 56 pounds and ordered him to take the money to his mother. Not to be outdone the boy put his hand into his pocket and brought out some fresh walnuts and offered them to the President. This frank and bold courtesy of the peasant boy so amused the Ghazi that he arranged for his schooling at Government expense.

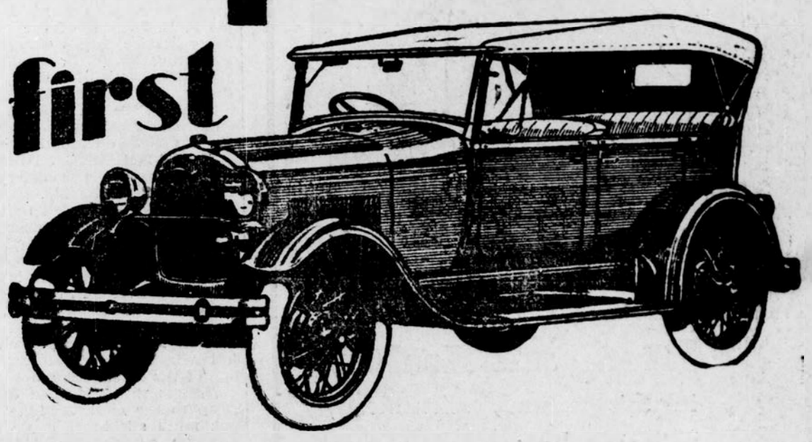
SWADESHI IN TURKEY.

For some time Turkey has been experiencing great pecuniary stringency and now the Ghazi has come forward with his usual 'short cut' remedies. Realizing that example is better than precept he has ordered his tailors to replenish his wardrobe exclusively with Swadeshi clothing. Members of Parliament followed suit, with the result that now even foreign embassies are also supporting this worthy movement.

UBIQUITOUS FORD.

On January 1 Ford opened his assembly plant in Constantinople which can turn out 25 to 100 cars daily. This is considered a good omen and is bound to relieve some of the unemployed.

Shatterproof!



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In. 30/4

LONDON NOTES.

—:o:—

Muslim Activities.

(From A Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.

On Friday last Dr. Khalid Sheldrake acted as Imam for the Janaaza Service for Moonson Alli, an Indian seaman who died in London, and was buried at the expense of the Indigent Moslems' Burial Fund. 28 mourners were present, and followed to the grave. Dr. Sheldrake returned afterwards to East London, where he partook of a meal with our poorer Muslim brethren, who look to him in such cases of emergency, as he is in charge of interments.

MASS MEETING IN THE EAST END.

On Sunday, January 19th, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake took the chair at a meeting of the Western Islamic Association held at 32/33 Victoria Dock Road, Canning Town, E. to inaugurate the new East London Office. Among the Council members present were Messrs. S. Ally, L. Nairulla, Cripps, Day, Dyson, Andrews etc. A resolution of thanks was passed to Mr. S. T. Ally for his kindness in placing an office at the disposal of the Association for its work in East London. The balance sheet of the last year was produced, and other details of organisation discussed. The seamen's representatives Messrs. S. Amuder Khan, Makarab, etc., all heartily thanked the Council of the Association for the work it was doing on behalf of the poorer Muslims of London. They expressed regret that the site of the proposed London Nizamia Mosque was too far away to be of service to the large Muslim population of London, which centres round the Poplar district. It was resolved that the Eid-ul-Fitr should be celebrated in the East End, and that the many hundreds of Muslims could thus participate, which they cannot do when the Eid is celebrated elsewhere, owing to the cost of railway travel. It was further resolved that thanks be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. L. Nairulla, for their humanitarian work among our brethren in the East of London.

BRITISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

Lord Lamington will preside at the annual general meeting of the above Society to be held at Billiter Buildings, E. C. on January 22nd. Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, with the approval of His Highness the Aga Khan and Lord Lamington, has been elected Hon. Secretary of the Society on the retirement of Dr. E. H. Griffin M.C., D. S. O.

INDIGENT MOSLEMS' BURIAL FUND.

Lord Lamington will also take the chair at the annual meeting of the members of this Fund. The annual report and balance sheet will be presented.

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In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

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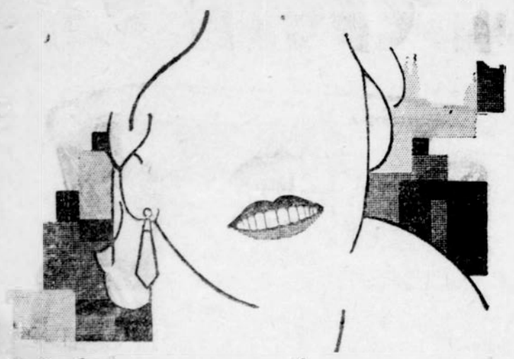

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DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

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Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

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Delicious Ovaltine makes boys and girls strong

Children require an abundance of good food if they are to grow up healthy and strong, and, as food in India usually lacks the nourishment necessary to growing children, the wise parent supplements it with delicious "Ovaltine", the Tonic Food Beverage which contains all the nourishment necessary for the healthy development of body and brain.

The pure concentrated goodness which "Ovaltine" so abundantly contains gives children sound nerves, healthy bodies and alert minds. Children love the delicious flavour of "Ovaltine" and prefer it to any other beverage. No wonder, when you consider that "Ovaltine" is made from the finest of Nature's own tonic foods—ripe barley malt, rich creamy milk and cocoa.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand during manufacture. Your servant can make it in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk. Drink "Ovaltine" daily for health, strength and vigour.

OVALTINE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

COL. POGSON'S CASE.

Mrs. Pogson In The Witness Box.

Defence evidence was adduced when the case in which Lt.-Colonel F. V. Pogson of the Indian Army Service stands charged with assaulting Mr. Y. L. Akolkar, Registration Clerk of the Apollo Bunder Post Office, was called for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

MRS. POGSON'S STORY.

Mrs. Pogson, the 1st defence witness examined by Mr. Vijayakar, defence counsel, stated that she went to the Apollo Bunder Post Office on January 16 and after purchasing stamps and labels asked the complainant to stick the same to the letters in a very polite manner. The complainant, affixed the stamps and lebel in a very careless manner and pushed the letter back to the witness, when one of the labels came out.

Witness then returned the envelop to the clerk stating "Would you mind sticking it up again" and the complainant pushed it back to her remarking "Do it yourself." She then told the complainant "I am not accustomed to these manners from postal officials. I will report the matter."

According to the witness complainant became still more insolent and said "report me if you like." Witness asked for the complainant's name when the latter rudely replied he would not give it. The complainant however gave his designation upon which she told him that she would inform her husband about the incident and ask him to report the matter to the authorities and went out.

MRS. POGSON EXCITED.

Her husband (accused) seeing her in an excited mood questioned her. She told him what had happened. He then took her to the post office, where he called out "Where is the man in charge of the office?" Nobody answered. Accused got annoyed at this and went to the other side of the office. The complainant was sitting at his desk. Accused asked him as to what he (complainant) meant by speaking to his wife in the manner he had done.

HER EXPERIENCES.

"I have never seen such insolence in India," commented the witness addressing the Court. The accused repeated the question to the "boy" (meaning the complainant) but the latter ignored the presence of the accused.

POGSON "PRODS AND PUSHES."

Mrs. Pogson continuing her evidence stated that the accused in order to attract the attention of the complainant then prodded him in the chest. At this time the Post Master appeared on the scene who she supposed wanted to make peace. Accused asked the complainant to go with him to the General Post Office but the latter still pretended to ignore the accused "with a sneering smile on his face."

To a question put by counsel whether the accused abused the complainant witness stated: "My husband is not accustomed to use dirty expressions." Accused then pushed the complainant to make him get up.

The defence counsel here remarked that but for the complainant's rudeness the incident would not have occurred and that the incident must be viewed as a whole.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor said that the defence was trying to make out "that the husband and wife are one person even in criminal law."

The case was postponed to February 12.

WOMEN & INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

ceased leaves no issue.

(2) Subject to the rights of the husband or wife, the whole residue is held on trust for the children of the intestate, and if the intestate leaves no issue the residue goes to his father and mother in equal shares or if only one of them survives, then to that one absolutely.

No reasonable Hindu would like to see that his wife who is like a queen in his house while he is alive, should be relegated to the position of getting mere maintenance after his death. Hindu Law as it is, therefore, requires to be amended so as to remove its unfair and absurd provisions which might have been suitable when the law was framed thousands of years ago, but this is not so now.

His Highness the Maharaja Gackwad has recently appointed a Committee under my chairmanship to investigate the whole subject and make proposals. A copy of the questionnaire framed by the Committee can be had from the Secretary to the Committee Nyaya Mantri Office, Baroda, and those interested in the subject and disposed to make suggestions are requested to ask for it.—Yours, etc.

GOVINDBHAI H DESAI.

Nadiad Feb. 8.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Magistrate Congratulates Excisemen.

On a charge of smuggling opium into Bombay, Pandurang Kashinath Bhosle, a motor driver and two other subjects of Indian States were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

The accused was arrested by the Excise police while trying to dispose of opium valued at Rs. 200 to a bogus customer. The opium in his possession was found to have been imported from Dharungdru and Gondal States. A postcard was also found with the accused which contained instructions to him regarding the purchase of opium.

"SENDING TO-MORROW"

Further investigations showed that he carried on deals on behalf of certain persons in the Kathiawar States. Subsequently Vithaldas Karsondas, the second accused was traced and arrested. Some correspondence was seized from him which revealed that the Code words used by the conspirators for opium was "Kapasi" and accordingly a telegram was sent to certain opium contractors in Dhangudra State. The telegram was sent in the name of the second accused and he received a reply saying "sending to-morrow". On the following day Goverdhandas Naranji, the third accused arrived in Bombay with a quantity of opium but managed to hoodwink the Excise authorities. He was, however, traced to Falkland Road and arrested.

Three other persons who were concerned in the conspiracy were found to be State Subjects and could not be extradited.

"NOT GUILTY"

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges but the Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted them. In the course of his judgment the Magistrate congratulated Excise Inspector Udwadia for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the investigations of the case and brought the accused to book.

Mr. D. K. Billimoria assisted by Excise Inspector Nawalkar conducted the prosecution while the three accused were defended by Messrs. Gadkari, Sanmukhram Mehta and Mr. B. T. Desai respectively.

IF DESHABANDHU WERE WITH US.

(Continued from page 6).

obedience or for that matter, any other form of non-co-operation before the country." A journalist says: "It was his (Deshbandhu's) fervent hope that the activities of the Swaraj Party within the legislature would create and foster that spirit of resistance throughout the country which would make civil disobedience possible." And let us listen to what Deshbandhu himself says: "I want my liberty. I want my freedom. I want my right to establish our own system of Government. If that is consistent with our being within the Empire, I have no objection to being within the Empire. If that is inconsistent with our being within the Empire, my love for freedom is greater than my love for the Empire." Which, to quote only one of the numerous declarations of Deshbandhu Das to the point, would convince the public, that the whole question of Council entry was according to Das a function of the exigencies of the time depending on the consistency or otherwise with the wider problem of freedom or complete independence, to follow the latest definition, being successfully tackled.

COSTLY TOYS.

To argue that the country has now accepted 'complete independence' instead of Dominion Status as its immediate objective is to score no serious point in favour of the boycott of legislatures. The question depends rather on the efficacy or otherwise of resistance within the Councils being an effective weapon in solving the problem before the country. Resistance for its own sake was surely not the inspiration of the Swaraj Party, which claims among its leaders a love for freedom that is decidedly more than can be satisfied by a possible barren policy like that. That the Reforms so far offered to India are after all only 'costly toys'—a fact which Mahatma Gandhi is now making a serious effort to convince his countrymen and specially the political intelligentsia—is nothing more than what the Swaraj Party sought to prove and with success. To make resistance an end in itself would be an apparent breach of faith on the part of the followers of that Party in spite of all the reverential references they have made to its great leaders. The decision of the Congress on the point, therefore, whatever intelligent interpretation we put upon the philosophy of the Party, stands binding on the country. And Bengal under the leadership of a bold and independent thinker like Deshbandhu would, we fancy, have been the first to lead and carry the country on the point.

To discuss whether Deshbandhu, to whom independence, which we are told, is in the last analysis a philosophy of isolation, was a narrower ideal than Swaraj, would have advised the Lahore Congress to accept complete independence as its immediate objective instead of Dominion Status would be obviously belated. But whatever was his conception of Swaraj in the end it could never have been in conflict with the vision of an independent India that Mahatma Gandhi has given us at Lahore and to the world, in which she would not in any sense be antagonistic to British residents in India and their interests but rather be their protector—an image with which a scrupulous political philosopher need have no trouble.

One concludes with a painful reference to what are now known as the Bengal disputes and the necessity or otherwise of the New Democratic Party under the leadership in Bengal of no less a disciple of Deshbandhu Das than Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose who, unfortunately for Bengal, remains just now behind the prison bars. It would be needless to add that the unhappy affair, rather inevitable under the circumstances, which has made Bengal prominent in the eyes of the people at Lahore on a point which she would not have to her credit, should never have stood in the way of Bengal's fight for independence that is now before the country, through the creation of more parties than are necessary. If Deshbandhu were with us to-day his only message to the country would have been "Parties! Unite."

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65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Standardise Motor Rules.

—:o:—

The Indian Merchants' Chamber in a letter to Government ask for uniformity of rules and regulations for licensing and taxing of motor cars in the districts.

ACCIDENT AT VILE PARLE.

Mr. Hansraj Premji Shroff writes that it was not he but Mr Meghji Lakhmidas, who was injured in the accident at Vile Parle.

The counting of votes which took place for the East Rangoon bye-election to the Legislative Council held on Saturday last, resulted in Mr. M. M. I. Khan, Bar-at-Law, being declared duly elected.—Free Press.

THE

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To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

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At all chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

What the People Say

WANTED CHILDREN'S CINEMA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—As one connected with an educational institution of infants I feel that there is a great need of a special cinema for children only. I need not dilate on the unhealthy or to say the least funny atmosphere of the elder's" cinema where the infants and children have to suffer. I hope some person or firm will come forward.—Yours etc.

W. I. T.

PARSIS AND CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your paper that the "Parsi" Federal Association has passed several resolutions condemning the action of the Congress. As the said resolutions are given a wide publicity I would like to make it clear to avoid any misunderstanding that the so-called Parsi Federal Association is a body consisting of title-holders, Government servants, loyalists and self-appointed leaders of the community and in no way represents the opinion of the Parsi community. The opinion expressed by this unknown to Parsis Association is the opinion of a few ultra loyalists and certainly not the opinion of the Parsi community which wholeheartedly supports Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

THE CHAUPATTY INCIDENT.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with a feeling of pain the various accounts appearing in your poper regarding the unfortunate incident at Chowpatty on Independence Day. As one present on the spot I have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that the letter of your reporter appearing in your issue of the 3rd instant gives the correct version of the incident.

The behaviour of the Red Flag leaders was not only rash and unpatriotic but also calls for the severest possible condemnation and in my humble opinion the people of Bombay should lose no time in calling a public meeting to denounce it.

I respect the Red Flag and do admit that it stands for the uplift and welfare of the working classes but we are denouncing the reckless attitude of the leaders and not the Red Flag. Let the Red Flag leaders understand that by bad advocacy they are spoiling a good cause.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR GIRLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—I have come across your article on the above subject under "Notes of the Day" column and I am sure Prof. Manikrao has to be congratulated for his laudable efforts to spread physical culture amongst girls, who are the future mothers.

If Indian parents really realise their great responsibilities in bringing up their children, and introduce physical culture instructions as an indispensable and compulsory factor in every day curriculum followed by their sons and daughters, India will find herself one of the most formidable nation of the world within a short period of a decade.

Recently many institutions of Physical Culture have sprung up in our city which argues for good but, unfortunately, there is still a great dearth of similar Institution for girls.

To supplement this great want, we are happy to see that Mr. B. C. Gazdar, a well-known Parsi physical culturist of about 35 years standing has rendered a very great service to our city by attaching a special ladies section to his physical culture institute well known as "Gazdar's Health Home." This section is open to girls and ladies of all communities without any restriction of caste and creed and as such Mr. Gazdar's efforts to inculcate physical culture amongst the other sex should be well supported. Moreover, Mr. Gazdar has provided the best and the most up-to-date devices in his Health Home and it will be worth while for every father and mother to pay a visit to it and derive the greatest benefit by enrolling their children both boys and girls as its Members. They should bear in mind that every day exercise in some shape or form will not only keep the doctor altogether away from their family but would tend to make the children valiant, cheerful and healthy citizens.

In fact physical culture should be paid as much attention to as one would to one's daily diet.—Yours etc.

JEHANGIR P. MARTER.

MR. HUSAIN TYEBJI'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd inst. I see that I am reported to have said that "the people of India had gone no further than where they were at the time the British conquered them."

It would be a truer version of what I stated, if the above general remark is qualified by the addition of the words or so far as some of the most vital needs of the nation are concerned: The art of war, and generalship,—arts, crafts and industries,—their own classics,—and administrative opportunities and therefore administrative skill."

The quotation from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's book "The Awakening of India" p102 is "from thirty to fifty million families (not people) live in India on an income which does not exceed 3 1|2d. per day" (not as I am reported to have said 1 1|2 an).

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to publish this letter that the errors may be corrected, and my meaning may be made clear to your readers.—Yours etc.,

HUSAIN B. TYEBJI.

JUDICIARY IN INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We hear much about High Courts in Indian States being established and made independent of the executive i. e. independent of the will and pleasure of State Rulers.

Whatever may appear in papers, can this reported judicial independence be true in practice so long as state Rulers continue to be autocrats devoid of effective control of the people? Till the appointments and removal of High Court other judges in the States depend solely on the will and word of autocratic rulers and so long as the rule is not conducted through Ministers chosen out of Parliamentary or Assembly members elected by the people, the exercise of judicial powers independent of the Executive is perfectly impossible and is sure to prove a mirage and a dream. How can judges be free from a leaning to meet the will and wishes of the Ruler appointing and removing them and oppose to meet their wishes in judicial matters directly or indirectly conveyed to them? First establish fully constitutional Governments and then can follow a judiciary independent of the executive. Till then it is best State rulers themselves exercise the highest judicial powers in their States. They are responsible to the Crown and will possess greater judicial conscience than second hand High Court Judges nominally independent of the Executive.—Yours, etc.

JACOB B. ISRAEL

110 Hill Road, Bandra.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow a little space in the columns of your esteemed paper on behalf of our toiling graduates?

It has been a cruel custom of the Bombay University that at the M.A. Examination two papers are set daily: first from 11 to 2, and the second from 3 to 6.

But it goes very hard with the Indian graduates to answer the papers to their satisfaction as the continuous strain is very great and unbearable. The condition of the lady-examiners can better be imagined than described when they step out of the hall of ordeal after answering two papers on a sultry day. The patriots should rise to the occasion and should raise their voice against this studied indifference of the University towards the longstanding grievance and overdue reform.

Under the new constitution it is hoped that the following easy and beneficial change will be effected.

The first two papers of the Subordinate Classical languages (Sanskrit, Persian etc.) should be set on the first two days. Then the four papers of the principal subjects of all the languages should follow, and, last of all, on the seventh and eighth day, the two papers of the Subordinate Vernaculars (Gujarat, Marathi, Canarese, Urdu etc.) should be taken up. The programme of the last years also extended right up to eight days, and so there is no loss in giving immediate and kind consideration to this programme.

We beg to invite the attention of the Vice-Chancellor to feel compassion on the worthy but weak sons and daughters of their Presidency. The programme of the M.A. examination is not published as yet and so our suggestion may kindly be attended to at once.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE CONCERNED."

Feb. 5.

SIX QUESTIONS FOR DR. D. AVOINE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to put a few questions to Dr. D. Avoine. Is he of opinion that Christianity has been a one long continued unrelieved calamity?

(2) Will he state briefly what he considers the "Church" has done for the uplifting of the human race, during a period of two thousand years?

(3) Has the Christian Religion contributed anything towards (a) "freedom of thought" (b) freedom of Assembly (c) the right of free speech. (d) a Free Press (at least in the West.)

(4) Will he briefly draw up a short balance sheet, showing how much "Science" (especialy the "Science" of Biology) has co-operated with religion as a civilizing influence?

(5) After a century of "Science" is mankind, especially in the West, more civilized to-day, than were the Asiatics say in the days of Chandragupta and Asoka?

(6) Does he agree with Lord Bacon:—"A little philosophy incline th a man to Atheism, but "depth" in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to Religion."?

I am in no hurry, but a reply would greatly oblige.—Yours etc.

J. D. JENKINS.

WANTED LOWER ELECTRICITY RATES.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Griffiths has done a signal service to the city by giving a timely notice of his intention to move a resolution regarding cheap rates of electricity, in the local Corporation.

Because it is the general opinion that this city is passing through one of the most critical stages of its history from a trade point of view.

Most business houses and individuals are scanning their accounts in an endeavour to effect reductions and savings. The cost of electric current for office lighting and fans is a fairly heavy item to a number of traders and in times like these it would assist very much if a prosperous Corporation such as the Tramway Company, holding a monopoly license, were to come to the assistance of the general public by making a reduction in its charges.

Can anyone explain why in Calcutta with a strain plant, the public obtain their electricity at 3 annas a unit, whilst in Bombay, the Tramway Company, who buy the juice in bulk from Tatas at .62 annas, charge the public annas four per unit for private dwellings and four and a half annas for offices?—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

SANTA CRUZ PODDAR SCHOOL.

—o

Ban Against The Untouchables.

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—Mr. G. B. Trivedi's reply to my letter, which appeared in your issue of 29th January, would do credit to any blueblooded, sunbaked bureaucrat. It is significant that Mr. Trivedi does not lay his hand on his heart and state boldly that there is no ban against the untouchables. On the contrary he is attempting to mislead the public by simply writing on this subject as follows." My advice to him and his friends is to bring cases of refusal to the notice of the authorities". From the enviable position he occupies as the Joint Secretary of the Santa Cruz Educational Society—the other Secretary being an Arya Samajist,—one would naturally have expected him to treat the readers of your esteemed paper fairly and squarely in the matter, and declare in unequivocal terms that what "Anti-Humbug" has alleged is utterly false, and that the School Committee have kept their doors wide open as ever to the poor untouchables of the place. As so far not a single untouchable child has received education in the school, none having been yet enrolled, may I suggest to Mr. Trivedi to use his influence and position on the Committee to prevail upon the latter as a token of friendliness and goodwill towards the suppressed "antyajas" to admit forthwith a few Mahar and Bhangi children to the freeships? The proof of the pudding lies in the eating of it.—Yours etc.

AN ANTI-HUMBUG.

"THE NATIONAL FLAG."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great delight, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram's letter, in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th instant, in which he suggests that it may not be inopportune, "before the present flag gets a permanent place in our national movement, to consider whether its form is the best that can be adopted." He has done us a great service in pointing out that the National Flag, as it is, "betokens and stimulates our communal distinctions", and should, therefore, be altered so that it expresses and stimulates something quite other than communal differences. His arguments for scrapping the present flag are, to my mind, irrefutable, and are based not on the negligible ground of personal preference but on the sure rock of national considerations.

I do not, however, agree with him when he suggests that the Charkha should be kept on, and am not sure that the colour he desires is entirely free from possible objections, but this last is a minor matter. As to the Charkha, I do not understand what right it possesses to be represented on the National Flag of India. I do not think its claim to represent the agriculturist can bear examination. It does not represent the peasant, it represents only the mentality of certain of the intelligentsia who, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, think—and according to many, wrongly—that it is possible, so to popularise it, that it will free us from foreign domination, and otherwise do much good to India. The name of Mahatma Gandhi is, indeed, a spell to conjure with, and the fact that the Charkha has been planted on the National Flag is an indication of what he meant to the nation at the time that the present form of the flag was decided upon. Just as the Tricolour betrays our sense of the exaggerated importance of religious (if not communal) differences, so does the presence of the Charkha on the national flag betray the exaggerated importance of a particular solution of the problem of peasant poverty and of our subjection. At any rate, it must in all fairness be conceded that the claim advanced on behalf of the Charkha, is, to put it with restraint, a very controversial one, and that the symbol that should represent our concern for, or recognition of the importance of, the great bulk of India's population—the rural workers—should be one which does not admit of such controversy, but, on the other hand, evokes readily the spontaneous sentiment and allegiance of all classes of people.

Now, it cannot but be admitted that three powerful elements of the national consciousness—non-existent at the time that the present flag was first conceived—are today ranged against the cult of the Charkha or at the least, do not look upon it in a light that justifies its presence on the ground of the national flag. I refer, of course, to the Youth Movement, the Women's Movement, and to Trade Unionism leaving out, for the moment, Communism, and secret revolutionary organisations whose strength it is impossible to gauge. These three movements have very little, if any, faith in the efficacy of the Charkha; their influence is increasing by leaps and bounds; and they yield to no one in the depth and sincerity of their convictions, their courage, and their capacity for sacrifice. It is only the sternest sense of discipline; the loyal acceptance of a fait accompli, which it would possibly be inexpedient to question on the ground of its gravity; the passionate setting aside of an aversion passionately felt, that makes many of these salute a charkha-laden flag, who have not only no enthusiasm for the Charkha,—but—rightly or wrongly—hold a passionate conviction that the cult of the Charkha gets into the way of much useful work.

Mahatma Gandhi, and those who are truly his followers, are followers of Truth. They would not willingly do violence to others' convictions. I appeal to them to choose a device for the national flag which will symbolise the rural population, not only to those of their way of thinking, but to all, its importance and stake in the country. And not only the rural worker, not only the rural and urban manual worker, but all genuine workers, manual workers and brain-workers, should be symbolised in the device (or devices if one is to represent manual workers and the other brain-workers) to be agreed upon. Any symbol or symbols which genuinely represents these, and not the Charkha which is to all but a handful of men, an instrument which man has outgrown in his progress, is what we want, who feel no loyalty and cherish no affection for the Charkha. I appeal to the large-heartedness and sense of fairness of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers to see that the reconsideration of the National Flag, now proposed by one of themselves, should result in a removal of the Charkha from a place on it. For in the eyes of all but themselves, it does 'not' represent anything fundamental to the nation.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. VAKIL.

COM. KENWORTHY AT JAMNAGAR.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 3.

It was a pleasant afternoon gathering when Commander Kenworthy distributep prizes to the girl students of the English School on 1st February 1930 at the newly built reception hall of the Ananda Bawa Orphanage, His Highness the Jam Saheb with the Vazir Saheb of Junagadh being present.

Although the introduction of girls' primary education in this State dates long ago, old and conservative tendencies, deep rooted orthodoxy and ageworn social customs continued to hamper the growth of female education and girls studied upto Vernacular St. IV. only. In 1919, English instruction in the vernacular higher standards was introduced as an experimental measure to induce the girls to stay on in schools for a year or two more. This experiment was tried for two years and proved successful.

The medium of instruction, which is imparted free, is vernacular. The number of the girls receiving education on the roll is 120.

Commander Kenworthy who returned to Jamnagar after visiting Patiala, Bikaner and Alwar had a busy programme the whole week but owing to the sad and sudden death of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot all the engagements are cancelled. He proceeds to Kileshwar in Barda Hills on 5th instant and leaves for Porbander en route to Karachi on the 9th.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1930.

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is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE

Heated Debate In Corporation.

BAN AGAINST UNRESTRICTED SLAUGHTER.

Govt. Apathy To Milk Problem Condemned.

There was quite an exciting debate at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon over the question of imposing restrictions on the slaughter of milch cattle in the city of Bombay. There was a good deal of airing of sentiments on both sides and at times feeling ran high However, the debate was kept at a high level. After a full-dress debate lasting for about two hours the Corporation adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution to move Government to undertake special legislation embodying therein a rule to the effect that no animal other than sheep or goats which is of or under the age of 8 years should be slaughtered in the city of Bombay. Over a dozen speakers participated in the debate. It seemed that the House was divided into three different sections of opinion. There was a large body of Hindu opinion which was entirely in favour of strict restrictions being put on the cattle-slaughter. The Muslim opinion which was in no sense inconsiderable was ranged in opposition to the main proposition. Muslims were averse to any kind of restriction being put. There was a small section of Hindu opinion represented by Mr. L. R Tairsee and Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, which strenuously sought to devise some sort of 'via-media' that would solve the problem, while at the same time maintaining communal harmony. Two amendments before the House, one purporting to give the main proposition a long rope and another aiming at a compromise were thrown out in the division, and the proposition putting restrictions on slaughter was finally carried by a large majority. The Jew members of the House took sides with Hindus while the Parsi opinion was indifferently divided on the question.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The matter originated in the Markets and Gardens Committee of the Corporation. It was then referred to a special sub-committee of the Markets and Gardens Committee for consideration and report. This sub-committee after having carefully considered the question in all its aspects, submitted a majority report recommending that "the Corporation be requested to move Government to undertake special legislation on the lines of the Central Provinces Act IV of 1915 for governing the slaughter of animals in the city of Bombay as well as in the districts in its neighbourhood, and they be requested to embody a rule among other rules that will be framed under the Act, to the effect that no animal other than sheep or goats which is of or under the age of 8 years should be slaughtered."

All the Hindu and Jew members of the sub-committee appended their signatures to the majority report. All Muslim members of the sub-committee dissented from the majority report and added to it their minutes of dissent.

The Markets and Gardens Committee considered the sub-committee's report very carefully and adopted all the recommendations therein. The Committee recommended that Government be requested to undertake special legislation accordingly.

When the matter came before the Corporation in the form of the first report of the Markets and Gardens Committee regarding the question of imposing restrictions on the slaughter of milch cattle in the city of Bombay, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Chairman of the Committee, moved that the report of the Committee be adopted. The proposition was duly seconded.

LEGISLATION NOT THE PROPER SOLUTION.

Mr. Dimtimkar, who opposed the resolution, laid emphasis on mutual and friendly understanding between Hindus and Muslims on the question of cow-slaughter. Quoting examples, he said in modern Afghanistan cow-killing had been gradually stopped. It was not possible to solve the question by legislation. Education and mutual understanding alone would serve as potent remedies. The speaker reminded the House of an incident to illustrate his viewpoint. Mahatma Ganohi once asked Moulana Abdul Bari as to when cow-slaughter would stop in India. The Moulana's reply was that it could stop when Hindus would stop worshipping the cow.

Mr. Rajab Ali also opposed the proposition.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar moved an amendment "that the whole House should go into a Committee and consider the report of the Markets and Gardens Committee." In support of his amendment, Sir Vasantrao observed that the proposals of the Committee were far from satisfactory. At any rate they failed to satisfy him. He regarded the occasion as a sad day for the Corporation. The House could see, he added, that the Muslim members were opposed to the report both on religious and economic grounds. The Corporation had in the past studiously refrained from interfering with the religious sentiments of any community and that practice had got to be adhered to. The restrictions sought to be imposed on cattle-slaughter were, in effect, an additional taxation on the Muslim community. By adopting the report, they would be creating disputes between Hindus and Muslims rather than harmonising their feelings.

SIR VASANT AS COW-WORSHIPPER.

As a Hindu, the speaker confessed, he was a worshipper of the cow. (Laughter and a voice "Save us from our friends".) By a method of specious reasoning Sir Vasantrao argued that if Hindus wanted to save the lives of cows they should collect sufficient funds to buy the whole lot of them and not resort to legislation. The report, he alleged, was the creation of a Hindu majority. (The emphatic denials from a number of members and a voice "There are two Jew signatures".)

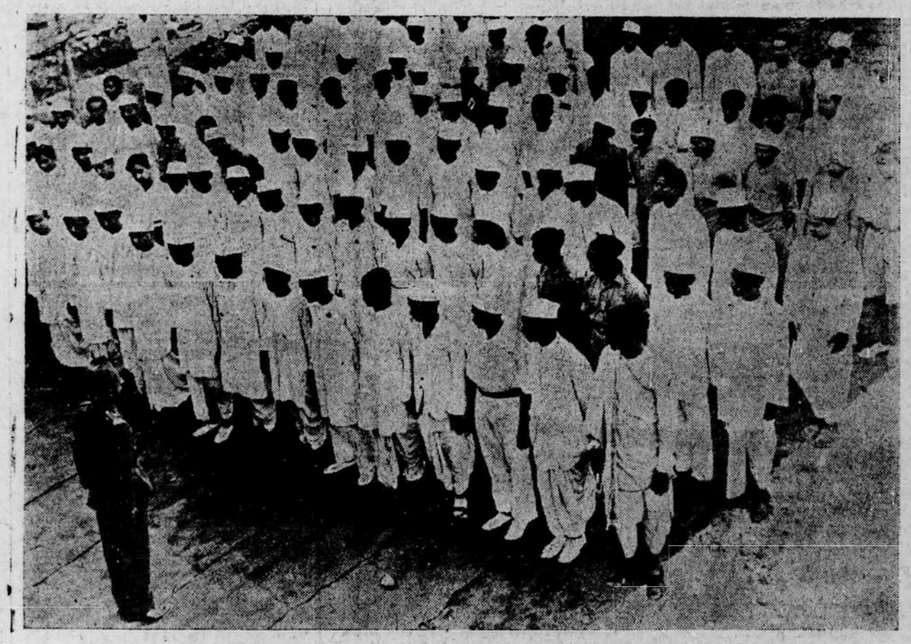
The Commissioner made a lengthy speech opposing the main proposition on what he preferred to call purely economic— grounds. The manner and method of the arguments which he advanced in defence of his attitude did anything but carry conviction. It was a very important matter, he said, and he would appeal to the House with all the earnestness he could command, to consider it from a purely economic point of view and in the larger interests of the city. He requested the members to put aside all prejudices and passions and give the matter a dispassionate consideration.

A BANEFUL MEASURE.

He was sure that there was not a single member in that House who had not the question of Hindu-Muslim unity at heart. There could be none amongst them so unpatriotic as not to wish for unity between these two communities. The measure, he said warmly, if carried, would be very prejudicial not only to the interests of Muslims but to the Hindus themselves.

This question, the Commissioner proceeded, was considered by the Committee as early as 1925 The Committee had consulted all best experts they could get, on the economic aspect of the question. All these experts including Dr. Mann, a great friend of Indians and particularly of Hindus, had unanimously reported against

(Continued on page 7.)



"The National Volunteer Cor ps" is a new organisation of the Bombay Congress Committee to carry on the Congress propaganda under training of Mr. Maherali (Captain). This snap-shot was taken at their parade on Sunday last.

BAN AGAINST ELDERLY HUSBANDS.

45 IS TO BE THE LIMIT.

How Deexa Should Be Given.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JUNNAR, Feb. 10.

The sessions of the Jain Conference came to end on successfully this evening. It passed 21 resolutions relating to education, commerce and Religion. It passed a resolution relating to "deexa" the burning topic among the Jains The Conference expressed the opinion that "deexa" should not be given without due consent of parents of person intending to take it; also consent of Jain public or the place where the "deexa" is to be given should be obtained.

The Conference passed the constitution prepared by the subjects committee with an amendment moved by Mr. Parmanand Kuverji to the effect that the resolution passed in the Subjects Committee by a majority be brought before the Conference. Resolution for fixing 50 years as age limit for marriage of males was opposed by ladies headed by Mrs. Gulab Makanji Mehta and as a compromise the age limit was changed to 45.

HIGHER RATIO CAUSE OF INDIA'S RUIN.

(Continued From page 1.)

crumbs from the official banquet in the shape of protective duties; and they think if they get that, the industry will be saved! They are afraid to say anything about the ratio which might prevent their getting this boon. I have read in an English paper that it is contemplated the raising of the duty by 4 per cent. on fine goods and by 9 per cent. on coarse goods.

Q.: Will that save the industry?

A.: If the duties are heavy enough to check imports, no doubt that will benefit the industry, but not the country, since the ryot will get 12-1/2 per cent less for his export produce and will have to pay 12-1/2 per cent more for his debts. It is computed that the ryot owes 800 crores to the Savcar, three-fourths of this debt belonging to British India.

CAPITAL FLIES AWAY.

Q.: Is it true that people are sending their money abroad?

A.: There is no secret about it. Crores have gone and crores more will go. Nobody has any confidence in the 18d. ratio. In my opinion, it is bound to break down and every patriotic Indian should see that it does break down.

CONGRESS NOT TO BLAME.

Q.: Do you think that the Independence and Debt Repudiation cry of the Congress has anything to do with the depressed state of our securities?

A.: The securities were falling long before the Congress met. If it had any effect, that must be very very slight. If the Independence cry has caused a depression of 10 per cent., I think Government's blind policy, assisted by British Chambers of Commerce, is responsible for the other 90 per cent.

Q.: Do you think the Bombay mill industry requires reorganisation as suggested in the Press?

A.: All human institutions could always be improved and the Bombay mill management could also be improved. But I am afraid it will never help against the 20 per cent. more of annual imports which the higher ratio has favoured.

The Bombay mill agent gets 10 per cent. profits. It is to his interest to earn as much as possible. He devotes his time and energy, capital and credit to earn his commission and, in my opinion, he deserves it. The Ahmedabad mill agent gets 30 per cent. more remuneration than the Bombay mill agent; and the jute mills of Bengal give cent. per cent. more.

But the Bombay agents are reduced to such a helpless state, through years of losses, that they are ready to accept anything if you would only guarantee them their lives!! I was very much surprised to hear that agents who have done remarkably well for their shareholders and for themselves are willing to join the proposed combine!! Well, they are reduced to this state of mentality, and they deserve their misfortunes because they never gave a thought to this all absorbing question of the ratio. Even to-day they are engaged in saving themselves by getting protection from Government but they don't give the agriculturist a thought—and the agriculturist is the foundation of all our wealth.

NO NEED FOR BOOK-WORMS.

—:o:—

Wanted A Wider Outlook In Education.

SIR C. V. RAMAN SPEAKS OUT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Emphasising the need for a wider outlook in the educational policy of the country at a meeting held last evening at the Senate Hall, in connection with the Students' Day Celebration under the auspices of the All-Bengal Students' Association, Sir C. V. Raman said:—Indian universities are producing stereotyped pattern of Graduates devoid of any interest in the wider spheres of life outside of their college carricula with the result that in practical life their contribution is not commensurate with their potentialities. Their bodies must not be sacrificed for the sake of their brain. Athletics should be given the place of honour. Illustrating his point the speaker referred to his experience in Cambridge where the scholars were found to be indulging in all sorts of manly games, during all hours of the day. This made him make an adverse criticism to Sir Earnest Rutherford who instantly retorted "Our Universities do not seek to produce mere book-worms, but Governors to rule an Empire."

Continuing Sir C. V. Raman said: We in India have no Empires or colonies to govern, but we have inherited from our forefathers a cultural domain whose boundaries we may legitimately seek to extend and make fresh annexation thereto."—Free Press.

COST OF JUSTICE.

—:o:—

Very High In S. Causes Court.

The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber writes to Government:

The attentin of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the very high scale of Court Fees which merchants have to pay for recovering their claims in the Small Causes Court. This scale is much higher than the scale fixed for the High Court and acts as a deterrent against the merchants seeking their redress through the medium of the Small Causes Court. There are cases where a litigant prefers even for cases of pecuniary limits upto Rs. 2,000 going to the High Court, to save the high scale of Court fees charges in the Small Causes Court.

MAGISTRATE "INFLUENCED BY HIGH OFFICIALS."

ACCUSED'S FEARS NOT UNJUSTIFIED.

Justice Fford On Fairness.

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The following is the full text of Justice Fford's judgment in Lahore High Court on the transfer application argued by Dr. G. C. Narang:—

The application of Dhanwantri, Virandra and other accused for the transfer of their case from the court of Mirza Mehdi Hussain is before me. The accuseds apprehend that they will not get justice. The facts which have been set out are in detail in the petition. The main grounds put forward by the defence counsel is that on the 25th December the learned magistrate had a conversation on the phone with the Deputy Inspector General C.I.D., and after that announced the amount of the bail. The learned Magistrate admits that he did communicate with some one but he says that he had announced the order regarding the amount of bail before the telephone call.

ON MAGISTERIAL ETHICS.

It is not clear from his statement whether he spoke to that person before the bail was fixed or during the discussion. The probabilities are that he had given an idea of the amount of bail and while yet the matter was under discussion he received a phone call. I cannot understand how a magistrate could have communicated with some person upon a matter yet being tried by him in his court The Magistrate does not deny that he was called up by a phone number 2176 which I. D.I.G.C.I.D. phone number. It is strange that he did not know that he was speaking to the Deputy Inspector General I do not say that he took any instructions from the D.I.G. However I must say that a Magistrate should not communicate with any person about the case in his court on the phone. The accused should get a fair trial.

In such cases as this the court has not to see whether the magistrate is biassed or not but whether in view of the facts placed before him the accused might have a reasonable apprehension that justice may not be done to them.

Referring to a case that was decided by the learned Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, the learned judge remarked that the main apprehension in the minds of the accuseds appear to be that the Magistrate trying the case was under the influence of high officials. In view of the facts before me it is difficult for me to believe that their apprehension is not justified even though I do not think that the magistrate would have allowed himself to be influenced in the least.

In the circumstances I admit the application and direct that the case be transferred from M. Mehdi Hussain's court to some other court.

RAJKOT MUST BE INDEPENDENT.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE NOT WANTED.

Assembly Should Carry On.

JORAVARNAGAR, Feb. 9.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has sent the following telegram to the President of the Representative Assembly, Rajkot State.

"Your Assembly is a precious legacy left by the late lamented Thakore Saheb. Through it the awakened public of Rajkot State must now, determine the future administration independently of British Government's interference which, in this case, is bad in spirit and must be resented. Western India States Agency had no business to place Government seals on State Treasury and important State records.

In the interests and the welfare of Rajkot State in particular and Kathiawar in general humbly advise you to call an extraordinary session of the Representative Assembly and determine future policy and personnel of the Council of Administration keeping in view the high ideals of the late Thakore Saheb. The Prince may be installed later when he develops sufficient capacity and traits essential for a ruler."

CALCUTTA STUDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Under Explosives Substances Act.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Ajit Das-Gupta, a student of the Matriculation Class was arrested on Saturday night at Astanga Ayurvedic Hospital under a warrant from Midnapur under the Explosives Substances Act. It transpries that Ajit was handling at Mararipur on the night of January 23, some explosives which suddenly burst and injured badly his eyes and hands. The tremendous sound produced by the explosion attracted the Police who did not take any steps in the matter. But subsequently when Ajit was taken down to Calcutta and admitted to the Ayurvedic Hospital where he was arrested. He was placed before the Sealdah Magistrate on Sunday morning, who refused to release him on bail.—Free Press.

22 YOUTHS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO BOMB FINED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Free Press of India understands 22 young men, mostly students, have been arrested in connection with the Mechubazar bomb find. They will be placed for trial before a Special Tribunal at Lipore consisting of Mr. G. S. Sankey, District Judge, 24 Paraganas, Chairman, Rai Bahadur S. C. Sinha, Magistrate, and Mr. N. K. Basu, Retired High Court Judge. Rai Bahadur N. Banerji, Public Prosecutor, 24 Paraganas, will prosecute.—Free Press.

MADRAS—BOMBAY EXPRESS.

—:o:—

Accelerated Timings From March.

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

At a meeting of the M. & S. M. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on Wednesday, the 29th January, with Mr. F. B. Wathan Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway and Chairman of the Committee in the chair, the Committee were informed that with effect from 1st January 1930, 2nd class coupon tickets at a reduced fare of Rs. 117-3-0 for 3,000 miles were being issued to Members of Mercantile Firms under similar conditions and rules to those in force with respect to 1st class coupon tickets.

The Committee were also informed that with effect from 1st March 1930, it was proposed to accelerate the timings of the Madras-Bombay Express trains Nos. 21 and 22, reducing the over-all-times of the journey in the Down direction by about 12 hours and in the Up direction by 10 hours. From the same date the speed of the Grand Truk Express trains between Madras and Delhi would be accelerated reducing the over-all-time of the journey by 2 hours 53 minutes in the Down direction and 3 hours 35 minutes in the Up direction.—A.P.

Basanta Kumari Devi wife of the late Sir Pratulchatterjee, made an endowment grant of Rs. 10,000 and a building to the Sarojnalini Dutt Memorial Association for starting a widows' training home at Puri.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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